



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Head Office: 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Branch Offices: Melbourne, Vic. .. Fink's Buildings, Elizabeth Street.
Sydney, N.S.W. .. 114a Pitt Street.
Adelaide, S.A. .. 76 Brookman's Building, Grenfell Street.

AS AN OFFICIAL JOURNAL

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied regularly to every member of the following Societies:—

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.
Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
South African Pharmaceutical Society.
Pharmaceutical Society of Natal.
Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal.
Pharmaceutical Society of Rhodesia.
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Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.
Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.
Pharmaceutical Society of Trinidad

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Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY next published. Single copy, 4d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s.; DIARY, 3s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

Terms for advertising may be obtained on application to the Publisher, C. & D., 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

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AMERICAN TRADE.

If there is one thing more than another which the Board of Trade returns, issued this week, show, it is that Great Britain and Ireland are doing more business with North and South America. The figures belie the pessimistic view. The tendency to more business with this country is practical and effective. We emphasise the fact because it is for business-purposes that THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of May 23 will be specially circulated to American buyers. It is the American and Canadian Issue, and the circulation will be in addition to the exceptional ordinary weekly circulation of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. The Publishers will receive advertisements for it up to Tuesday, May 19. Advertisements for the Supplement will be received up to Thursday, as usual.

Summary.

THE LATEST TIPS on Council-voting are given on p. 771.

SLEEPING-SICKNESS is now said to be caused by a bacillus (p. 772).

"THE POISONED GLOVE" is the subject of this week's Reynold's picture (p. 782).

THE INFINITE AND INFINITESIMAL form an agreeable topic to "Xrayser" (p. 783).

CHEMICAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION is improving in London, so the L.C.C. reports (p. 770).

THE IRISH POOR are to get cod-liver oil in small quantities so long as it is scarce (p. 775).

CASES illustrating the use of the Royal Arms by non-warrant-holders are mentioned on p. 788.

A PROVINCIAL grocer who sold Bow's liniment has been fined under the Pharmacy Act (p. 783).

THE FAILURES of R. J. Francis, Arthur MacDonald, and Ashmore & Son are dealt with on p. 792.

MR. JAMES PATERSON continues the discussion with his Scotch colleagues, and we wind it up (p. 802).

WELSHMEN who desire to help a countryman of the craft will find particulars of an opportunity on p. 803.

THE VISIT of the King and Queen to Scotland has further postponed the Ballikintrain anti-killer case (p. 783).

FURTHER PARTICULARS regarding "T. C. Smith" the undesirable Scotch assistant, will be found on p. 771.

WOODWARD's gripe-water business has been converted into a limited company, with 20,000l. capital (p. 795).

IRON PILLS, milk of sulphur, and camphorated oil afford the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts cases reported on p. 783.

"XRAYSER" breaks a lance with Mr. Jesse Boot in regard to company chemists and the need for legislating on that subject (p. 783).

FLUORINE has been solidified in public view by Professor Dewar, thanks to a new improvement in gas-liquefaction apparatus (p. 770).

"ADVERTISING'S" anti-cutting scheme does not appear to be liked by chemists and druggists, who have written to us about it (p. 801).

THE PRELIMINARY-EXAMINATION regulations of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland have been slightly altered by the Council (p. 777).

APPLICATIONS for the reduction of Homoeo's capital and the winding-up of Williams's Pure Drug Company (Limited) are reported on p. 793.

Is methylated liniment of soap a commercial article? Mr. D'Eyncourt has spent two afternoons this week in hearing evidence to the affirmative (p. 788).

THERE is nothing to complain of in the import and export trade of Great Britain and Ireland, although internal traders are complaining. For the basis of this statement see p. 785.

MR. DOBBS has something to say about the Pharmacy Bill. It has taken the form of a printed letter to the daily papers. By the way, he has been checkmated at Greenock (p. 774).

THE OFFICIAL REPORT of the Paris Exhibition, 1900, has at last appeared, and we give an abstract of what is said, so far, respecting the chemical industry exhibits. This is interesting reading (p. 774).

TWO MORE opponents to the Pharmacy Bill have been discovered in the House of Commons, and our representative has interviewed them both. Mr. Alexander Cross is one of them (p. 781). The Bill was not read a second time on May 11, and is now down for June 11.

THE BOARD of Inland Revenue have considered the judgment in Farmer v. Glyn-Jones, and decided that it does not necessitate any change in their practice unless as regards the sale of "known, admitted, and approved" remedies sold by qualified chemists or druggists. For full particulars see article on p. 784.

A SUDDEN DEMAND has sprung up for senega, and prices have advanced 6d. Cream of tartar is again firmer, and tartaric acid is very firm. The recent frosts have done considerable damage to the vineyards in France, and with the consuming season at hand prices may advance still further. Opium has been in more demand, and morphine is in good inquiry. Quinine is easier (p. 797).

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Tuesday, May 12, was the centenary of the birth of Justus von Liebig.

Salford Town Council has accepted the tender of Messrs. Wingfield & Co. for the supply of druggists' sundries.

The Eton Urban District Council have appointed Mr. W. Oldham, pharmaceutical chemist, to be chemist to the Council for the ensuing year.

The stock and fixtures of the chemist's business carried on by Mr. R. H. Ives, All Saints' Street, Norwich, have been disposed of by public auction.

The East Ham District Council have accepted the tender of Mr. Knights Dack, East Ham, for the supply of drugs, medicines, sundries, and disinfectants.

John Todd was, at Worship Street Police Court on May 11, committed for trial on a charge of stealing and receiving ten vessels of oil of bergamot and four cans of oil of mirbane from the carriers.

Elizabeth Yates was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment at the Liverpool Assizes on May 7 for having, at Pemberton, procured and caused to be administered noxious drugs to a single woman.

Harry Alfred Evans (39), described as a druggist, of Seacombe, Cheshire, was at Scarborough on Saturday last sent to prison for seven days for peddling without a licence. Evans was once three weeks in a druggist's shop in Montreal.

Christopher Edward Summersall, a carpenter, with no fixed abode, broke a plate-glass window in the shop-front of Mr. Joseph Ensley, chemist, at 41 High Street, Stoke Newington, at midnight on Tuesday, and has got a month's hard labour for it.

The Medical, Surgical, and Hygienic Exhibitors' Association (Limited) will hold their eleventh annual exposition at the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, London, W., on June 2 to 5, from 2 P.M. till 10 P.M. each day. Mr. H. E. Wilkinson, 129 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C., is secretary now.

A London morning paper states that a private offer of 10,000*l.* reward is being made by one of the great whisky-distilling firms for the discovery of a glass bottle which can be used only once. The idea is to put an end to the practice of filling with cheap whisky the bottles of well-known distillers.

The new laboratories to the University College, Liverpool, for tropical medicine, bio-chemistry, experimental medicine, and comparative pathology, which have been provided through the generosity of Mr. William Johnston, were opened on May 9 by Mr. Walter Long, M.P., President of the Local Government Board.

The public analyst for Wolverhampton (Mr. E. W. T. Jones), in the course of his quarterly report, states that one sample of spirit of nitrous ether was adulterated, and the vendor proceeded against. The sample was re-analysed to test loss of ethyl nitrite after keeping for six weeks, and it showed practically no loss.

The two Hofmann gold medals, established in 1888 in connection with the 70th birthday of the late Professor August Wilhelm von Hofmann, for award to distinguished foreign scientists, have been conferred by the German Chemical Society upon Professor Henri Moissan, of Paris, and Sir William Ramsay, of London.

On Friday, May 8, the staff connected with Messrs. Boots, Cash Chemists (Limited), at the Broadway and High Street branches at Deptford, entertained Mr. A. E. Wood (manager of the Broadway branch) to a farewell supper at the Brown Bear Hotel, on the occasion of his leaving Deptford to take up more onerous duties at a larger branch.

A deputation from the London Chamber of Commerce and its affiliated Associations will wait upon the Chancellor of

the Exchequer on Tuesday, May 19, at 11 A.M., in regard to the attempts to render agents of foreign and colonial firms liable for income-tax on the profits made by such firms upon transactions effected for them by those agents in this country.

Out of the munificent bequest by the late Mr. George Waterall, a well-known Nottingham chemist, who left some 11,000*l.* to the committee of the Nottingham Spiritual Aid Society for the purposes of church extension, a church is to be built at a cost of 5,000*l.* in the Dob Park district of Old Basford, Nottingham. The foundation-stone was laid on May 7 by Sir Charles Seely, Bart.

In the Recorder's Court, London, on May 7, Messrs. Hickson, Ward & Co., printers, sued Mr. James Jarvis, of Recordine (Limited), 15 Farringdon Avenue, E.C., for 20*l.* 5*s.* due upon an acceptance. The defendant raised a counter-claim for 6*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*, and said that the acceptance given to the plaintiffs was in payment of certain work which turned out to be worthless. The work referred to was the printing and making of 100,000 buff card boxes in which to enclose bottles of embrocation. In the result the jury found for the plaintiffs on the claim and counterclaim.

solid Fluorine.

In the course of a lecture on hydrogen at the Royal Institution on May 8, Professor Dewar employed, for the first time in public, a new device which represents an important improvement in the manipulation of liquid gases, and which, therefore, he anticipates will soon be adopted in other low-temperature laboratories. Its purpose is the transference of such liquids, in particular of liquid hydrogen, from one vessel to another without loss by volatilisation. It is a development of the Dewar vacuum-vessels, and consists essentially of a vacuum-jacketed conduit, a narrow tube, which actually conveys the liquid, being enclosed in a larger tube, and the intervening space exhausted of air. This double tube is bent into a U-shape, and one end of it passes through an indiarubber stopper in the vessel from which the liquid is to be drawn off. So long as this end of the tube is above the level of the liquid nothing issues from the orifice except a little hydrogen-vapour, but if it is lowered into the liquid the evaporation of the hydrogen in the vessel affords sufficient pressure to force the liquid out along the tube, the flow being immediately stopped when the tube is lifted again. For the first time in public also Professor Dewar, by the aid of liquid hydrogen, showed fluorine liquefied and solidified, the element being seen first as a colourless gas, then as a yellow liquid, and finally as a white solid. It was done thus: Professor Dewar dipped a tube of the gas into liquid hydrogen, and Mr. Lennox, his assistant, throwing a picture on the screen, the audience could watch the gradual formation of a yellow liquid, and then whitish solid fluorine.

London County Council Notes.

At the weekly meeting of the London County Council on Tuesday the estimates for the coming year were submitted. The salaries in the chemist's department amount to 4,747*l.* 18*s.*, made up as follows:—The chemist, 1,100*l.*; chief assistant, 500*l.*; chief clerk, 400*l.*; one first-class assistant, 280*l.*; five assistants, 1,180*l.*; four second-class assistants, 737*l.* 10*s.*; two third-class assistants, 260*l.*; one fourth-class assistant, 85*l.*; one temporary assistant, 104*l.*; one laboratory attendant, 26*l.*; and one messenger, 75*l.* 8*s.*

The annual report of the Technical Education Committee says the Board has made very liberal grants to instructors for the purpose of equipping chemical laboratories to meet modern requirements, and has given every encouragement to the development of courses of instruction in applied chemistry. There are at present twenty-four centres in which theoretical and practical instruction can be obtained in this subject. For some years past the Battersea Polytechnic has given special attention to the development of classes in applied chemistry. At the Borough Polytechnic there has been a great development of courses of instruction in chemistry during the last few years, there being special courses in oils, colours, varnishes, fats, soaps, and candles. In the East London Technical College very advanced work is being done in chemistry, and every encouragement is given to students to do original research. A special course

has recently been instituted in electro-chemistry. In the Herolds Institute there are special courses in tanning and dyeing. In the Northampton Institute the electro-chemical laboratory is very well equipped and is now attracting large numbers of students. In the Regent Street Polytechnic the evening chemistry classes are attended by over 150 students, and at the South Western Polytechnic, in addition to the general courses of instruction, pharmaceutical chemistry, colours, oils, and varnishing and the chemistry of plumbing receive special attention.

Pharmaceutical Council Election.

The North Kent and District Chemists' Association has recommended its members to vote for Messrs. A. Cooper, W. Gowen Cross, W. L. Currie, Walter Hills, Charles Symes, D. Storrar, and A. C. Wootton.

The Newcastle-on-Tyne and District Chemists' Association has recommended its members to vote for Messrs. W. Gowen Cross, W. L. Currie, Walter Hills, David Storrar, R. C. Walshaw, A. C. Wootton, and one other candidate.

In this connection Mr. Frank R. Dudderidge, F.C.S., of the North of England School of Chemistry and Pharmacy, writes to us regretting that Dr. C. Symes's name has been omitted from the list, and hopes the members will make him the seventh candidate for support.

A Society of Arts Prize.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., are prepared to award, under the terms of the Benjamin Shaw Trust, a prize of a gold medal or 20*l.* for the best dust-arresting respirator for use in dusty processes and in dangerous trades. Inventors competing are to send in specimens of respirators by December 31 to the Secretary of the Society of Arts, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

"T. C. Smith," alias T. Cherry.

The chemists' assistant about whom we published a warning last week is a thoroughly bad lot. We have had a number of letters regarding him. The first was from Messrs. Duck & Son, Cardiff, who say:

"This man applied to us for a managership, and wrote in a similar strain to the facsimile letter you publish this week. He wrote from Grimsby, giving a chemist's name in that town as a reference, which, we found out afterwards, was a bogus one. He was with us for about ten days, and decamped with a week's takings. We issued a warrant for his arrest, and ultimately found him at Wolverhampton, where, we believe, he has relatives. He was sentenced to three months at Cardiff. Immediately upon his release he secured a berth in the North under the name of Thomas Cherry by a bogus reference from Cardiff. He is of medium height, florid complexion, and has a slight turn in his eye. We know he belongs to a gang of swindlers from letters shown us by the Cardiff police."

As far as we can trace from other correspondence, the man's wanderings since 1901 are as follows. About September of that year he went from Birmingham to Mr. Ashworth, of Seaford, who eight days later had to turn him out of the shop for being drunk. Next morning he was arrested for helping himself to the contents of the check-till.

In September of last year he wrote to Mr. Heyhoe, of Fakenham, that he had been for "the past three years and eleven months" with Mr. Staples, Ilford; previous to that with the Bilston Drug Company, Wolverhampton, three years seven months, and previous to that was with the Co-operative Drug Company, Plymouth. A week of him was too much for Mr. Heyhoe. A testimonial by Mr. F. J. Staples, manager to G. Selge & Co., is in "Smith's" own handwriting.

The next move was to a West-end firm, with whom he started on October 20. He was kept under close observation for a fortnight, and was left alone for the first time on November 3. Next day he was drunk in the shop, and decamped with the balance of the previous week's cash. At this situation he stated that he had once been with Mr. John McMillan, of Glasgow, and at Inman's, in Edinburgh.

In February of this year he was manager of Watson's Drug-stores, Bramley Road, Notting Dale. There he also got drunk and was charged with stealing 30*s.* belonging to his employer, but the case fell through.

On March 27 he wrote from 17 Mayers Road, Leytonstone applying for a situation with Henry Squire, which was refused. This letter was in similar terms to the successful application referred to last week, but in one he said he would be free on March 31 and in the other on April 4.

On Tuesday of this week he called on a *C. & D.* subscriber at Plumstead, where he said he was going to find out at Woolwich a chum whom he knew in Scotland. He got a trifle from our subscriber, who remembered after "Smith" left that his story tallied with what we stated last week. He followed "Smith," hoping to take a snapshot of him, but could not catch him. Returning to his pharmacy, our subscriber found that "Smith" had been back again and left the following note:

I shall remain at Kentish Arms, Dartford, for two days at least, and shall advise you at once if I leave there. Thanking you for your kindness, and hoping to hear about the vacancy you spoke of,
I am &c, yours obediently,

T. C. SMITH.

Description of "Smith."—About 5 feet 6 in. high, well developed, healthy looking, ruddy complexion; prominent nose (rather bloomy); accent, educated Scotch; manners good and insinuating, without any seeming cringing; dress, grey golf-cap, coat and vest of reddish-grey mixture, white sailor-knot necktie.

Fires.

The Chief Officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade has presented his report to the London County Council, showing that 3,574 fires were reported to the Brigade in 1902. The following are the particulars of fires on trade premises:—

Ammonia-works: One caused by the overheating of a steam-pipe.

Chemists: Ten fires, all slight. Causes—Candle, 1; defect in flue adjoining, 1; fumigating, 1; light thrown down, 1; vapour of spirit coming in contact with flame, 1; unknown, 5.

Drug-grinders: One fire, slight, caused by friction of machinery.

Wholesale Druggists: Four fires, one serious. Causes—Plumbers at work, 1; overheating of steam tube, 1; unknown, 2.

Mineral-water Manufacturers: One, caused by overheating of furnace-flue.

There was a small outbreak of fire at Messrs. Idris & Co.'s factory in Pratt Street, Camden Town, N.W., on Tuesday afternoon, consequent upon a chemical explosion in the distillery-room, but the damage done was not serious.

Grocers and Proprietaries.

A circular has been issued by the Federation of Grocers' Associations to manufacturers of proprietaries regarding minimum retail prices. It is urged therein that a minimum retail price, securing a profit of not less than 15 per cent. to the retailer, should be fixed by manufacturers; that a net list of proprietary articles should be issued for bonus and dividend paying concerns; that all agreements required by manufacturers to be signed by retailers should be protective on both sides; that the Proprietary Articles Committee of the Grocers' Federation should be recognised as a consultative authority on all revisions of schemes and terms of old or new proprietaries; and that a list of names of firms adopting the views of that committee be published with the approval of the Federation. In commenting on these propositions, the committee point out that in some cases the minimum profit would be more than 15 per cent., and they suggest that the minimum profit bear a ratio to the volume of turnover. The net list to bonus and dividend paying concerns is necessary in fairness to the private trader; and the necessity for mutually protective agreements has been proved by the receipt by the committee of many agreements which are very stringent upon the maintenance of the minimum price by the retailer, but make no provision for a like maintenance by the proprietor. They also have found cases in which minimum-price schemes are proposed by manufacturers who frequently enter into competition with the retailer by offering their goods direct to the consumer. The committee ask the consideration of the manufacturers to the five points raised, and request written opinions on each question on a form enclosed.

Birmingham Notes.

The F. and D. Acts inspectors are turning their attention to pimento, mustard, and pepper.

Mr. John Barclay, B.Sc., has been appointed Treasurer of the Midland Liberal Association.

One guinea per week is offered by the Birmingham Workhouse infirmary for the services of a "Minor" qualified dispenser for two to three hours' daily service without Sunday work.

A fire of small dimensions only occurred on the premises of Mr. F. Crane, wholesale chemist, 23 Newhall Hill, and was quickly extinguished by the fire-brigade. The caretaker sleeping on the top floor was rescued by the police.

There is now being exhibited in the old conservatory at the Victoria Park, Handsworth, a very fine specimen of *Eucalyptus Globulus*. It very rarely flowers in this country, and experienced gardeners who have raised some hundreds of eucalypts from seed say they seldom see flowers. This is the first known in bloom in this district. In shape the flower resembles a bottle-brush, and is a delicate yellow colour with a greenish centre.

Drugs in Birmingham.

Mr. J. F. Liverseege, F.I.C., Ph.C. has issued his first annual report as public analyst for the city of Birmingham. It covers the year 1902, during which period sixty-eight samples of drugs were analysed; of these sixty-three were genuine and five, or 7 per cent., were adulterated. This is rather better than 1901, when 10 per cent. of the samples were condemned, and much better than the past five years, when 17 per cent. of the samples were defective. One sample of camphorated oil contained only 86 per cent. of the proper amount of camphor, and seventeen from 208 to 265 per cent. of camphor, and were passed as genuine. One of the seven samples of compound tincture of benzoin examined was slightly deficient in strength, containing 167 grams per litre of solid matter, while the quantity present in the others varied from 174 to 226 grams. Five samples of tincture of iodine contained 2.45 to 2.58 grams of iodine, and 2.50 to 2.63 grams of potassium iodide per 100 c.c., and were reported to be genuine. Only two of the five samples of white-precipitate ointment received were of the proper composition. Three of them were adulterated with zinc oxide or zinc carbonate. None of the three was obtained from a registered chemist. Two samples of Gregory's powder received were found to be genuine. In one case the magnesium oxide had been largely replaced by magnesium carbonate. The five samples of iron and quinine citrate did not vary much from the B.P. standard. In no case was strychnine detected. Eight samples of borax, seven samples of Epsom salts, six samples of syrup of squill, and four samples of syrup of tolu were all found to be genuine.

Bovril Trapped.

Mr. F. W. Gray, provision-broker, Old Trinity House, E.C., has recovered 200% damages from Bovril (Limited) for malicious prosecution. Mr. Gray gave a reference as to the credit of two men who wanted to do business with the company, and the company had him and the others charged with conspiring to obtain goods by false pretences. The charge, which was dismissed, had been instigated by Scotland Yard, and Mr. Justice Grantham, in directing the jury on Monday, said this was an action for alleged malicious prosecution the like of which he had never before seen. He considered the police had the information which they used from Bovril themselves. Bovril allowed themselves to be trapped, and became the prosecutors.

Sleeping-sickness.

Dr. C. Christy, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, who went to Uganda as a commissioner to study the cause of sleeping-sickness, has returned to England. He finds, as the result of his investigation, that sleeping-sickness is not due, as was supposed, to filaria in the blood-stream; but, whilst Dr. Christy could not detect the presence of filaria in the blood of patients afflicted with sleeping-sickness, his coadjutor, Dr. Castellani, succeeded in proving the presence of a bacillus which is thought to be the cause of the disease. Throughout South Kavirondo and along the shores of the Victoria Nyanza the disease is causing tremendous havoc; in some villages half to two-thirds of the people are suffering from sleeping-sickness.

What Caused the Combustion?

On May 7, as a rulleymen in the employment of the North-Eastern Railway Company was delivering goods at the Hull Drug Company's shop in High Street, Stockton-on-Tees, he noticed a leakage in one of the cases. He called the attention of the assistant in charge to the matter, and deposited the case in the middle of the shop. A few moments after smoke was noticed to be issuing from the case, which necessitated its hasty removal to the yard in the rear of the premises. After a bucket or two of water had been thrown on the case the trouble was found to be due to a parcel of sulphur having in some way taken fire. The leakage was due to a broken Winchester quart of glycerin and various bottles of quinine-and-iron tonic.

Merecury-ointment Prosecutions.

At the quarterly meeting of the Staffordshire County Council on Tuesday, May 12, the Food and Drugs Act Committee reported to the Sanitary Committee of the Council that they had considered a letter received from the North Staffordshire Chemists' Association as to the recent prosecutions for the sale of mercury-ointment, and submitted a report by the Clerk of the Council which recited the facts. The report was adopted, and the Clerk was authorised to reply to the letter of the Association in the terms of his report. On the same matter Mr. G. W. H. Knight, inspector, also reported, stating, in the course of his remarks:

No appeals have been entered upon the merits, but three of the defendants requested the Stipendiary to state a case for the opinion of the High Court of Justice upon a point of law, it being contended that a label, "dilute," although hidden by an outer wrapper of plain, opaque paper, and not coming to the knowledge of the purchaser until the purchase was complete, afforded them the protection of Section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1875. When the draft-case was finally settled, they gave notice of abandonment. The point is an important one, as it affects all classes and kinds of purchasers, and a direct decision would have been valuable.

Chemists and the Apothecaries Act.

At an inquest held at Fulham on Tuesday, May 12, by Mr. Luxmore Drew, regarding the death of an 8-months-old child, the father stated that the child had whooping-cough and he went to Mr. W. A. Shephard, pharmaceutical chemist, Greyhound Road, who gave him a bottle of children's cough-mixture. The next night his wife took it to a doctor, who said it was dying, and it expired on Saturday. Mr. Ingram William Chapman, a registered chemist, who manages the business for Mr. Shephard, explained that the medicine was a stock-mixture, and was given in simple cases. This statement brought some questions from the Coroner, who told witness that by selecting the medicine he prescribed, his conduct was contrary to the Apothecaries' Act. The mixture seemed harmless, but the Coroner elicited that it contained a small amount of opium, whereupon he said it should have been labelled "Poison"—the quantity present did not matter. Dr. Lewis testified that death was due to broncho-pneumonia, accelerated by exposure and improper feeding. The medicine had done no harm; the Coroner, nevertheless, made the usual observations in regard to the dangers of chemists prescribing, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with Dr. Lewis's evidence.

Making Sure.

An inquest was held at Farnworth on Monday on the body of a woman who died from heart-disease. The reason for the inquest was that the medicine taken by deceased was dispensed from a prescription by an unqualified man at Mr. Wardle's shop, Farnworth. Two doctors who attended said the medicine was all right, but the Coroner explained to a jurymen that they wanted to be sure it had been properly dispensed.

The Week's Poisonings.

Seventeen deaths from poisoning have been reported, six of which were by misadventure. It is noteworthy that five were caused by unscheduled poisons—salt of lemon, liquid ammonia, hydrofluoric acid, clove oil, and sulphuric acid. The salt of lemon was taken by an accountant's wife, Emily How, who lived at Clapham Junction. She purchased two-pennyworth of the poison from Parke's Drug-stores at

313 Lavender Hill, S.W., "to clean straw hats with." Mr. Troutbeck, the Coroner, in dealing with the case, said it was extremely difficult to meet the requirements of the law in dealing with poisons which were wanted by ordinary sensible people for everyday use, and he thought the chief object of the Legislature was to provide against the accidental taking of poison. It would be utterly impossible to protect people who were determined to commit suicide. A boot salesman at Manchester drank ammonia, and hydro-fluoric acid was taken by a man named Sims, who was head electrician at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, London. An old lady at Bristol, who is reported to have been in the habit of taking a mixture of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of oil of cloves and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of oil of amber, took an overdose, and died, according to the medical evidence, from clove-poisoning. Henry Collins, an Islington coachman, drank sulphuric acid. Some extraordinary evidence was given at a coroner's inquiry at Tredegar on May 8 into the death of a boy of 15 named Richard Thomas, who had died from nicotine-poisoning. The father said the boy commenced chewing tobacco almost before he went to school. He tried to break him of the habit, but failed. Occasionally he had had to get up and pull tobacco out of his mouth as he lay in bed. Dr Crawford said this was the second death in Tredegar from tobacco-poisoning. In the previous case a boy in one day smoked five packets of cigarettes, two cigars, and a pipe of tobacco. It was common for boys of about 14 to be brought to him suffering from the effects of smoking. He had seen a child five years of age smoking cigarettes. The Coroner said the only way to check the habit was for the Legislature to interfere. A lady at Southend-on-Sea, who suffered from hysteria, drank a fatal dose of liniment of belladonna. A Leyton packer named Butler died from arsenical-poisoning from wall-paper. An old man named Abram Perry, a jobbing gardener at Melford, drank some weed-killer from a beer-bottle in mistake for beer, and died. Oxalic acid was taken by a Leicester man, the quantity taken being 1 dr. There were, besides, four cases of carbolic-poisoning—at South Shields (where it was taken by a butcher named McKenzie), at Hackney (where Sarah Freedman drank it in mistake for brandy), at West Dulwich (by a boy named Spurgeon, who had endeavoured to record his sensations), and at Marylebone (by Emma Bowerman, a hospital nurse). Three laudanum cases occurred—at Liverpool (the victim being a cornbroker named Wimbles), at Wigan (where a pedlar named Mallott took 4 oz.), and at Ashington a miner named Collins took 3 oz.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Heat of Crystallisation.

Demonstrations are being given in the chief cities of Ireland of the heating properties of an apparatus called "Thermophor." The vessels are furnished with double walls, the space being filled with acetate of soda. The soda-salt is melted, and, on congealing, gives off considerable heat, a principle which is applied to railway footwarmers. The "Thermophor" is recommended for keeping infants' food hot, and for medical purposes.

Guardians and Drug-supply.

The Local Government Board wrote to the Lurgan Board of Guardians stating that all drugs must be obtained through the contractor. In the course of the discussion which followed it was stated that the drug-contractor charged 4s. for a quantity of cream of malt which cost only 10d. when obtained through Mr. Black, Lurgan.

At the meeting of the Newry Board of Guardians on Saturday, Dr. H. W. Smartt, in a letter dated May 9, said it was five weeks since he ordered medicines for the Newry No. 1 Dispensary, and a number of them had not yet arrived. The Clerk stated he had received somewhat similar complaints from the medical officers of three other dispensary districts.

The Local Government Board have written to the Mohill Guardians expressing the opinion that they should not accept Mr. Burns's tender for medicine at a 10-per-cent. abatement when more liberal terms were offered by other firms. Several guardians pointed out that as a past contractor Mr. Burns had never given the least trouble either about the supplies or the return of empties. It was decided not to give way to the Local Government Board, but to ask them to sanction Mr. Burns's tender.

At the meeting of the Lisburn guardians on Tuesday a letter was read from the Local Government Board relative to the price of cod-liver oil. The price of oil in Norway is, the letter states, from 18s. to 20s. per gal., and the price at which it appears on the Board's prescribed list is 10s. per gal. The question, however, was not so much one of price as the possibility of obtaining the oil at all, and under these circumstances the Local Government Board request the guardians to ask their medical officers to requisition the oil only in small quantities and in very special cases.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

The King's Courage.

The visit of King Edward VII. (Scotia, forgive us!) to Edinburgh and Glasgow this week has brought out many stories about his Majesty. There is one, respecting his chemical studies when a lad at the Edinburgh University, which is worth repeating. The professor was Lyon Playfair:

The Prince and he were standing near a cauldron containing lead which was boiling at white heat. "Has your Royal Highness any faith in science?" said Playfair. "Certainly," replied the Prince. Playfair then carefully washed the Prince's hand with ammonia to get rid of any grease that might be on it. "Will you now place your hand in this boiling metal, and ladle out a portion of it?" he said to his distinguished pupil. "Do you tell me to do this?" asked the Prince. "I do," replied Playfair. The Prince instantly put his hand into the cauldron, and ladled out some of the boiling lead without sustaining any injury.

Mr. Charles Kerr, of Dundee, sends us the story. He was a University student at the time the King was a pupil of Playfair's.

In Brief.

Damage to the amount of fully 200l. was caused by a fire on Saturday, May 9, in the store of Mr. Thomas Hetherington, chemist and druggist, Tillicoultry.

Mr. J. C. McCorquodale, chemist and druggist, Markinch, has secured the contract to supply drugs, &c., to the Dysart Combination Poorhouse for the ensuing year.

The premises of Mr. Porteous, chemist and druggist, Lerwick, Shetland, were on Sunday, May 10, totally destroyed by fire, which originated in a draper's shop next door.

Messrs. James Hardie & Son, pharmaceutical chemists, Dundee, have published a net-cash price-list of seventy pages for the public use, which has caused a stir in the trade.

Amongst those summoned to the King's *levée* at Holyrood, on Tuesday, was Mr. Richard Clark (of Raimes, Clark & Co., Edinburgh), in his capacity as Chairman of the Edinburgh Parish Council.

Cheap and Good (Limited) are opening new branches at 189 Main Street, Bridgeton, Glasgow; at 1 Alexander Street, Clydebank; and at 1190 Dumbarton Road, Whiteinch. The New City Road branch is to be doubled in size.

The Bailie to the Rescue.

While the Clerk of Annan Police Court on April 11 was reading a charge of breach of the peace against two labourers, one of the prisoners suddenly fell to the floor unconscious. Bailie John Crail, chemist and druggist, who was the presiding Magistrate, went to the assistance of the

unfortunate man, and ultimately succeeded in bringing him to consciousness.

Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club.

The preliminary ties of the five-a-side football competition, for possession of the "Anderson Challenge Cup," will be played at Powderhall Grounds on Friday evening, May 22. First kick-off at half-past 6 o'clock. The final tie will be decided at the club's twelfth annual sports on June 3, entries for which close on May 27 with Mr. D. S. Napier, Ruby Villa, Sciennes Gardens.

Keeping Open Shop.

Mr. John Alexander, chemist and druggist, Aberdeen, appealed to the Sheriff-Principal against the decision of Sheriff Henderson Begg in the action brought against him by Mrs. Cruickshank regarding the "keeping open" of a shop of which he was tenant and Mrs. Cruickshank the owner (*C. & D.*, March 28, page 523, and April 11, page 577). Sheriff Henderson Begg held that Mr. Alexander, according to the lease, was bound to keep the shop open for retail customers as that of a chemist and druggist, and the Sheriff-Principal has upheld this decision.

Greenock Chemists and Agricultural Trade.

On Tuesday, May 5, a deputation of local chemists, consisting of Messrs. A. MacNaught (Divisional Secretary), J. M. Farquhar, and J. Anderson Russell, had a highly satisfactory conference with the members of the Lower Ward of Renfrewshire Agricultural Society at a largely-attended meeting held at Greenock. A prominent local farmer occupied the chair, and at the close of the conference a seedsman and general merchant congratulated the deputation on their presentation of the case, and stated that he thought, instead of a relaxation, greater restrictions on the sale of poisons were necessary, and this appeared to be the feeling of the meeting. The example of the Greenock chemists might be followed with advantage in other parts of the country whenever an opportunity presents itself.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

AN INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION will be held at Limoges from May to November, 1903, to display the industrial, agricultural, and artistic work of that part of the country and France in general, and also to show to the exporters and importers of the world the products and needs of this locality.

THE "OSIRIS" PRIZE of 100,000f. (4,000l.), recently founded to triennially recompense "the most remarkable discovery or work in science, letters, arts, industry, or generally all that is in the interest of the public," has just been awarded for the first time by the Institute of France to Dr. Roux, Sub-Director of the Paris Pasteur Institute.

VICHY SPRINGS.—A meeting will be held during the first week in June at the Vichy State Springs, to inaugurate the opening of a new wing to the establishment. The English Ambassador will be present at the ceremony. *A propos* of the King's visit to Paris, the director of the company writes stating that they had orders to forward a supply of the "Celestins" by "Grande Vitesse" direct from the spring to the British Embassy for his Majesty's use during his stay.

IN LIGHTER VEIN is M. Dorveaux's new edition of the "Factum of Nicolas du Ruisseau." This "Nick of the Gutter," in spite of his plebeian name, was "Apothecaire de la grande Ecurie du Roi" Louis XIV. When the time came to pass his examination he refused to distribute the usual "gloves, wax, and jam" to his examiners, and was accordingly put off time after time, in spite of his appeals to police and Parliament. It was in support of this latter petition that he published the "Factum" in question, which is a sufficiently amusing exposure of the weaker points of the old régime, so far as pharmacy examinations are concerned.

Official Report of the Paris Exhibition, 1900.

"Everything comes to him who knows how to wait," says a French proverb, of which one realises the full force when the first volume of this report comes to hand some three years after the official opening of the Exhibition.

However, M. Haller's report on Group 14, Chemical Industry, Class 87, is worth waiting for. The Nancy chemistry professor, who won his way by his own work and worth to the chair of chemistry at the Sorbonne, is not a man to do things by halves, and his preface alone would make the book worthy of perusal.

The distant date of the Exhibition may render it necessary to remind your readers that the jury in this section was presided over by Professor Troost, with Professor Mendeleeff, St. Petersburg, as vice, M. Haller as *rapporteur*, and M. Geo. Lefebvre as secretary. The thirteen French titular jurymen included M. Astier (whose Pharmacy Bill seems likely to be shortly discussed by the French Parliament) and Professor Riche (of the Paris School of Pharmacy). The foreign jurors were eleven in number, Great Britain being represented by Professor Raphael Meldola, F.R.S. There were also seven "supplementary" French jurors and five foreigners, one of these latter being M. Douglas Hogg, the well-known Anglo-Parisian pharmacist.

The Historical Exhibit.—M. Haller takes as his motto M. Picard's phrase that "the Exhibition of 1900 must be the synthesis and philosophy of the century," and asserts that of no class were these words truer than of the Class 87. Modern chemistry, indeed, was born with the nineteenth century, and has "marched with great strides during the interval which separates us from Lavoisier."

While insisting on the importance of the French historical exhibit, M. Haller remarks that a work already published on this subject renders it unnecessary for him to give details. The German historical show was very interesting, although the author takes exception to that country claiming artificial ultramarine blue as the invention of Gmelin. "It has been thoroughly proved now," he remarks, "that Guimet produced the colour independently of the German chemist, and long before him."

After noticing the small Austrian historical exhibit, M. Haller speaks of England more in sorrow than in anger. "It is regrettable," he writes, "that Great Britain, so rich in souvenirs of every kind, and of which the line of *savants*, from Priestley, Cavendish, Davy, and Faraday, to modern chemists, has so powerfully contributed to the progress of chemical science, did not deem it her duty to show us some of her relics, witness of a glorious past in the annals of the history of learning."

"Confined to France and England during the first half of the nineteenth century," says Professor Haller, "the lists of chemical industry have widened during the last fifty years." The three chief champions are now Germany, France, and Great Britain, though some other nations succeed in special lines. The American production of soda salts is mentioned, and the fact that little Switzerland manufactures more artificial colouring-matters than France and England combined is attributed to her "legion of chemists" and to the privilege Switzerland "liberally gives herself of not permitting foreign discoveries to be protected by patent, but permits her to exploit these without paying anything to the inventors."

"The preponderance of the German chemical-industry is an acknowledged and indisputable fact," says the report, "which it would be puerile to disregard." And he studies its causes minutely and at some length. There are the moral factors of the victories of 1870, the careful nursing of industry by a paternal Government and intelligent Kaiser, the practical turn of German thought, education, advertising, and business-push. He notes the German commercial travellers for firms in this line are "practical chemists who have served their time in the works."

The German system of Association and the Patent Law of 1878 are described. Germany's mineral wealth is immense; the Stassfurt mines alone give her a world monopoly of potash salts.

One would, he insists, have a false idea of the importance of the English chemical industry if one judged it by the few firms (albeit of the first class) which took part in the Exhibition of 1900. Although, compared with twenty or thirty years ago, the situation is far from prosperous, yet the

transactions are still very considerable. The decline of English chemical trade and the corresponding advance of Germany is indicated by statistics, and (after giving some description of the Society of Chemical Industry) M. Haller seeks its cause.

"Political men like Lord Rosebery, Mr. Balfour, manufacturers like Messrs. Tyrer, Levinstein, Stanley Kipping, and the successive Presidents of the Society of Chemical Industry, recognise that the superiority of Germany is exclusively based, so far as the chemical industry is concerned, on the application of the intellectual forces of the country, thanks to a judicious and graduated organisation of higher education." Mr. Levinstein's Liverpool speech on the subject is quoted, and, it is added, "Messrs. Armstrong, Meldola, Perkin, Ramsay, Green, and Dewar are not less eloquent." "But," continues M. Haller, "all this agitation has not yet produced any very tangible results. The Government and Parliament seem to have shelved the question of secondary and superior education until happier times." We may possibly console ourselves with the fact that M. Haller considers the great need of the United States is also secondary education. But then, as he says, the U.S. is still young. In France he would like to see more scientific chemists admitted to factories, &c., and an association of chemical firms, such as exists in Great Britain and Germany, is also needed. As to education in France, science and industry went hand in hand till 1860; but since then things have altered, and modern professors (with a few exceptions) "drape themselves in the mantle" of pure science and disdain its applications. After this preface M. Haller commences his review of the actual exhibits and the countries represented. We need only quote his remarks on the United Kingdom. Until 1860-80 France and England led the chemical-trade. In 1863 the Solvay process was produced. It was viewed with distrust in England except by Mond. The struggle between the two processes is exemplified by figures, which show how the Leblanc method gradually fell before its newer rival. "The salient fact," concludes M. Haller, "is that this struggle, sterile in tangible and practical results, absorbed the chemical industry of the United Kingdom and turned it from other paths . . . so that it allowed itself to be distanced by its continental rivals, and has produced nothing remarkable for the last quarter of a century."

As to minor chemical arts and pharmaceutical chemicals, he remarks that the manufacture of chemicals for pharmacy and photography has "never been in great honour in England." The reason, he opines, is that this does not necessitate that work on a large scale and "development of mechanical force which seems to particularly please the English." On the other hand, "these industries demand particular care and the assistance of men whose higher education has run in a groove which has not yet been given to the youth of the schools of the United Kingdom."

A short notice of the exhibits follows.

South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

NATAL NOTES.—The "squill-poisoning" case (see *C. & D.*, May 2, page 728) has resulted in the acquittal of the defendant. The prosecution failed to prove that deceased died of squill-poisoning, or of poisoning at all.—Business is very slack in Durban and in Natal generally. Every kind of storekeeper is complaining about the dull times.

MR. L. F. MOORE (of Moore & Co., chemists, Bulawayo) has been nominated as a candidate for the Legislative Council in opposition to the Chartered Company's nominee, and has excellent prospects of being elected. Mr. Moore is a ready speaker, and has thrown himself vigorously into the van of the anti-Chinese immigration movement, and has secured considerable local support.

ON THE RAND.—Business here still remains very quiet, writes a Johannesburg correspondent, owing to a great number of the mines not being worked, and none of them working at their full capacity. The mineowners still continue to advocate Chinese labour, but public opinion is very much opposed to the scheme, as was shown at a monster

meeting held here recently, when a vote against the importation of Chinese was carried by a majority of 5,000 to 2.—On April 14, at sunrise, several thousands of claims were pegged out in the Heidelberg and Klerksdorp districts. The value of stands has gone up enormously within the last few months in Heidelberg, and the place promises to be one of the chief towns of the Transvaal.—In spite of the slackness of trade, the number of pharmacies in Johannesburg still continues to increase. Mr. David L. Ehrmann has opened a fine establishment at the corner of Brecc and Rissik Streets under the title of the "Royal Dispensary." Several more new pharmacies are shortly to be opened in the east end of the town, showing that the chemists of Johannesburg, at least, have confidence in the future.

CHEMISTS' AND OTHER LICENCES IN O.R.C.—According to the *Board of Trade Journal*, the Government *Gazette* of the Orange River Colony, dated April 3, contains the text of "an ordinance to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the payment of stamp-duty and licences," which is to take effect on July 1. From a schedule attached to this ordinance it appears that an apprentice to a chemist and druggist has to pay a registration-fee of 5*l.*, while all other trades or professions, with the exception of notaries, pay 10*s.* There is a fee of 5*l.* on every certificate of registration to practise as a chemist and druggist, and if the holder wishes to commence business on his own account he has to pay 10*l.*, "as admitted apothecary, chemist and druggist, with the right to dispense medicines." Doctors and dentists each pay 7*l.* 10*s.* for registration, and 15*l.* and 10*l.* respectively when practising. Any person who was the holder of a licence as admitted medical practitioner under Law 20 of 1893, and who at the taking effect of this ordinance is the occupier of an apothecary's shop, is entitled, under a licence as registered medical practitioner issued under that ordinance, to keep such shop without taking out any further licence. Agents for a foreign firm or firms pay a licence of 5*l.* for every three months.

PETROLEUM IN THE TRANSVAAL.—The by laws regulating the storage and conveyance of petroleum adopted by the Johannesburg municipality have been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir A. Lawley). The regulations deal with two classes of petroleum, those having a flash-point above 100° F. and those flashing at a temperature below that standard, the former being classed as "petroleum oils," and the latter as "petroleum spirits." No person shall keep more than 60 gals. of petroleum oil or 10 gals. of petroleum spirit on unregistered premises, and all petroleum (on unregistered premises or otherwise) shall be kept in closed metal vessels, and in such a situation as to minimise the risk from fire. The registration provisions are set forth, and each building or tank-depôt must first be approved by an inspector. The registration must be renewed annually. The regulations for storage are very stringent, and in the case of petroleum spirit a label stating "in conspicuous characters" the description of the petroleum, with the addition of the words "Highly inflammable," must appear on the outermost vessel or case. The hawking and conveyance of petroleum are provided for, and special allowance is made when petroleum spirit is kept only for motor-vehicles, provided certain stated precautions are observed. The penalty for breach of the by-laws, or of the conditions laid down, is 20*l.*, or 1*s.* for every gallon of petroleum on the premises, and there is also a daily fine of 10*l.* during the continuance of the breach.

American Notes.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.—The National Wholesale Druggists' Association and the Proprietary Association of America will hold its next annual meeting in Boston, during the week beginning September 7. The annual meeting of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association will be held in Utica, June 15-17. It is expected that there will be about 900 delegates in attendance.

THE CHICAGO FAILURE.—The business of Messrs. Lord, Owen & Co., wholesale druggists, Chicago (whose failure we

reported last week, page 734), has been practically absorbed by Messrs. Morrison, Plummer & Co., of the same city, thus making the latter one of the largest drug-houses in the country. It is said that the failure is so complete that Messrs. Lord, Owen & Co. are not likely to pay 10s. in the dollar.

OPEN CONTRACTS FOR VACCINE.—A Philadelphia manufacturer, Mr. Jacob Dambach, has begun equity proceedings to restrain the Philadelphia municipal officials from purchasing the city's supply of vaccine-virus privately. He contends that the vaccine should be bought by contract after the city's wants have been regularly advertised, and the different manufacturers given an opportunity to present bids, with an analytical description of their product. Under the present system, it is alleged, all the city's supply of vaccine-virus is purchased privately from the H. K. Mulford Company, in \$100 lots, in compliance with the pretended authority of an ordinance of Councils.

ENFORCING THE POISON LAW.—At New York recently two fines of \$25 each were obtained from the Siegel-Cooper Company department store for selling morphine-tablets without a poison-label, and for neglecting to record the sale properly. The defence was that the sale was a wholesale one, but it was proved that it was made by retail. Pharmacy inspectors are endeavouring to locate other violators of the poison law, which, it is claimed, has been ignored both by department stores and also by several of the wholesale and retail druggists. The Siegel-Cooper Company openly asserted that it had sent out girls recently as private pharmacy inspectors, and that one of these had made an illegal purchase of poison from a member of the board. Messrs. Faber and Bigelow, the only members of the eastern branch owning stores, challenged the company to prove its assertion, but received no response.

IMPORTED PERFUMES.—An important decision dealing with the question of the market-value of certain perfumery compounds exported from France has been given by the United States Customs appraiser. It appears to have been the practice for some years past to import essential oils and perfumery products from France in more or less crude condition, to be manufactured into hair-tonics, &c. Allegations have from time to time been made by domestic manufacturers that this class of goods was undervalued. Investigations have been made abroad, but as Messrs. Pinaud (one of the firms concerned in the matter) refused to divulge the secret formulas from which the products in question were prepared, it has been impossible to definitely arrive at their value. Now, however, according to a decision given by General Sharretts, certain perfumery compounds imported from France have been assessed at 17 per cent. above the entered value. It is said that the importer (Mr. Victor Klotz, successor to Ed. Pinaud) will probably be obliged to stand a total assessment on the compounds affected of 42 per cent. instead of the smaller rate of 25 per cent. This decision may eventually compel the Pinaud-Klotz concern to erect factories in the United States.

Australasian News.

Chiefly from "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia,"
April 1, 1903. 6d. per copy, post free.

THE SALE OF PREVENTIVES by chemists is being discussed in one of the Melbourne journals in connection with the decreasing birth-rate. It is alleged that enormous quantities of preventives are sold, and the suggestion is made that the importation of such articles should be prohibited.

TO CANADA.—Mr. Thos. Jones, who has been in business as a chemist in Sydney, N.S.W., is opening a business at Winnipeg, Manitoba. Mr. Jones went to Australia from England about twenty-four years ago, and was an assistant with Messrs. Hy. Francis & Co., Bourke Street, Melbourne, and subsequently opened businesses in Suva and Sydney.

DENTAL ACT FINES.—We noted (*C. & D.*, April 25, page 658) the case of Mr. John Boileau, who was prosecuted by the Dental Board of Western Australia for exhibiting the words "dental surgeon" because he would not pay a fine of 10s. a month for two and a half years. Mr. Boileau writes

to the *C.D.A.* that he is taking the case to the Supreme Court.

GIVING POISON AWAY.—The New South Wales Pharmacy Board are advised that a chemist who supplied poison [improperly labelled or not entered] in a recent poisoning-case is not liable to prosecution, because he gave the poison away, and did not sell it. A discussion took place at the last meeting of the Board as to whether an amendment of the Poisons Act covering the distribution of poison when either given away or sold is desirable.

WHOLESALESALE DOING RETAIL BUSINESS.—For some time past the chemists of Christchurch, N.Z., have complained that some of the wholesale houses are doing a retail trade, supplying private people with retail quantities of enemas, hot-water bottles, malt preparations, &c., at wholesale prices. This had reached such a pitch that the local Association wrote to the wholesale firms, pointing out the serious effect of the practice on retailers. The result has been very satisfactory, and cordial relations between wholesalers and retailers have been re-established.

NEW ZEALAND CENSUS.—According to the Registrar-General's report on the result of a census taken on the night on March 31, 1901, there were 811 chemists and druggists and assistants in New Zealand, against 656 at the previous census, in 1896; of this number 56 were females. Among the above figures are included 398 male chemists and druggists and 11 female, 111 male apprentices and 8 female, 218 male assistants and 24 female, 10 male clerks and 1 female, 14 male messengers, 1 salesman, and 11 saleswomen. Dentists numbered 571 (including apprentices), against 275 in 1896.

Colonial and Foreign News.

NOTES FROM RUSSIA.—The annual report of the Odessa Pharmaceutical Society for 1902 states that it consisted of fourteen honorary members and thirty-five members.—At the beginning of the present year there were 493 pharmaceutical students at the Russian universities—namely, 179 at Moscow, 53 at Kiev, 103 at Dorpat, 45 at Charkoff, and 108 at Warsaw.

GERMANY AND THE CANADIAN TARIFF.—The Canadian Customs Department has decided that the certificate of origin on invoices of British goods entering under the preferential tariff must in future contain a declaration to the effect that the chief components of none of the articles included in the invoice has been produced in Germany. This declaration may be added as the last clause in the certificate now in use, or may appear separately on the invoice.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.—A U.S. consular report from Wurtenburg states that the manufacture of surgical instruments is quite an industry in that district, and one of the largest surgical-instrument factories in the world is located there. It produces over 20,000 different instruments for human and animal surgery. While the trade has shown considerable improvement over that of the past two years, profits have been much curtailed by aggressive competition and increased cost of raw material. The outlook for 1903 is believed to be very good, except for business with the United States, where the tariff prohibits increased trade.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHARMACOPOEIA.—Referring to our comment on the necessity for an Egyptian Pharmacopoeia in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of March 28, page 515, a Cairo pharmacist, writing to the *Egyptian Gazette*, states that from his own experience it would be impossible to prevent doctors from writing their prescriptions according to the Pharmacopoeia of the country in which they have received their medical education. "The International Pharmacopoeia of Heroic Remedies" now being compiled by a representative committee of European pharmacists will, he thinks, remove many of the difficulties at present felt in the execution of prescriptions. [There is no such work being attempted. A recommendation merely has been formulated.—EDITOR.] The conscientious chemist with a cosmopolitan *clientèle* will then no longer find it necessary to have on his shelves a set of three or four tinctures of each of the more potent remedies, such as opium and nuxvomica, and the physician will be sure of having a uniform product supplied.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held on May 6, at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin. The President (Mr. George Beggs) presided; and the other members of Council who attended were the Vice-President (Mr. Johnston Montgomery), and Messrs. Moffit, Kelly, Wells, Vincent Johnston, Smith, Brown, and Professor Tichborne.

THE LATE GEORGE HOWEL GRINDLEY.

THE PRESIDENT said he was sure they all felt very deeply the death of their late colleague, Mr. Grindley. He had been associated with him since he became a member of that Council. Mr. Grindley was a man of sterling worth, no matter in what way they took him. He acted as Hon. Treasurer of the Society for a considerable time, and he always had the welfare of the Society at heart. He (the President) was sure that each member of the Council individually, as well as the Council collectively, would feel the loss of Mr. Grindley's presence at their table, whilst those who were more intimately acquainted with him would feel his loss as a friend and a man of sterling and upright character. The President then moved the following resolution:

The members of the Council having heard with deep regret of the death of their old and esteemed colleague, George Howel Grindley, who for twenty-two or twenty-three years was a member of the Council, and for five years of that time its Hon. Treasurer, desire to place on record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him to the Society during the twenty-seven years that he was a member of it, and also of his extreme courtesy and fidelity to the trust reposed in him by his brother pharmacists and registered druggists; and to express to his widow and children their sincere sympathy with them in their irreparable loss.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT, in seconding the resolution, said he could add little to the very sympathetic words of the President. No man more desired the advancement of the Society than Mr. Grindley; no one had a greater grip of the details of its business; no member was more attentive to his duties or more willing to take his full share of the work of the Council. He was frank and friendly to those from whom he differed. On his own part, and on behalf of the other members of the Council from the North, he desired to express entire sympathy with the resolution.

MR. WELLS, in supporting the resolution, said that Mr. Grindley was the second oldest member of the Council. He and Mr. Allen were the first two who were proposed for seats on the Council by the licentiates generally. They went for election together, and were placed on the Council about twenty-two or twenty-three years ago. From that day to his death Mr. Grindley never ceased to take a practical interest in everything that concerned the welfare of the Society. He was one of those men who did not say a great deal at meetings, but when he did speak, he spoke to the point. No member of the Council gave more attention to the work of the committees than he did, and once he was convinced that the view of any subject that he took was the right one, he stuck to it. In the years 1890 and 1891, when they had so many applicants coming in for registration, he spared no trouble in taking care that, on the one hand, no one was rejected who was entitled to be registered, and on the other, the interests of the licentiates were protected against those who were not entitled. It would be very hard to fill his place on the Council. By his death he (Mr. Wells) had lost a dear friend whom he had known intimately during the whole time that he had been a member of the Council. The number of members of the Society who attended at Mount Jerome when his remains were laid in the ground showed the extent of the feeling that was entertained towards him.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

A letter was read from Mr. Howel T. Grindley, son of Mr. George Grindley, conveying the thanks of Mr. Grindley's widow and children for expressions of sympathy with them in their bereavement.

THE BOTANY CLASS.

A letter was read from Dr. J. N. Laird stating that, as he was about to leave Ireland, he had, with the permission of the President, arranged with his brother, Mr. Arthur H.

Laird, who is a First Honour man in Natural Science of Trinity College, Dublin, to take charge of the botany class in the Society's school pending the appointment of his successor.

THE PRESIDENT: I received a similar letter from Dr. Laird saying that he was extremely sorry at having to sever his connection with the Society and that his brother had taken up his work for the remainder of the session. I appointed him temporarily on finding that Dr. Laird had to start at once for Liverpool.

MR. V. JOHNSTON: Would you not advertise?

THE PRESIDENT: No; it is only an engagement for two months. I propose that we retain the services of Mr. Arthur Laird for the remainder of the session.

This was unanimously agreed to.

EXAMINATIONS.

Reports of the examiners showed that at the recent April examinations twenty-nine candidates applied for the Licence, of whom eleven passed; seven Registered Druggist candidates were examined, of whom four passed; three Pharmaceutical Assistants, of whom two passed; and twenty-four at the Preliminary examination, of whom thirteen passed.

THE PRESIDENT moved that the following clause be added to the regulations dealing with the Preliminary examination:—

No candidate shall be adjudged to have passed in any language who does not exhibit a competent knowledge of grammar.

He proposed to add this clause to the following which already exists in the Regulations:—

No candidate will be allowed to pass should he not obtain 20 per cent. in each of the other compulsory subjects; in awarding marks, spelling and the quality of the handwriting are taken into account.

By adopting his proposal the Council would conform to the suggestions of the Privy Council.

PROFESSOR TICHBORNE: It will leave an option to the examiner.

The motion was seconded and unanimously agreed to.

MR. J. MICHIE was re-elected examiner for the practical pharmacy division of the Licence examination.

Several reports were dealt with, and other business having been disposed of, the Council adjourned.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Armitage, J. R., and Grimshaw, J. S. H., under the style of Armitage & Grimshaw, Huddersfield, mineral-water manufacturers.

Bishop, T., and Fox, R. E., Chatham, mineral-water manufacturers.

Cowen, R. J., and Cowen, T., under the style of Robert Cowen & Sons, Manchester and Warrington, Lancashire, oil-merchants.

Huband, G. T., and Thompson, E. B., under the style of Huband, Thompson & Co., Birmingham, manufacturing chemists.

Munro, H., and Brushfield, A. N., under the style of Munro & Brushfield, Bradford, physicians and surgeons.

Simpson, T., and Osborne, A., under the style of Drs Simpson & Osborne, Crosby Road South, Waterloo, and Liverpool, both Lancashire, physicians and surgeons.

Sullivan, P., and Agate, R. St. A., under the style of Sullivan & Agate, Campbell Road, Bow, E., general medical practitioners.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Francis, Reginald John (lately trading as Francis, Limited), Workington, Cumberland, chemist and druggist.

Leadbetter, Charles Samuel, Manchester, and Didsbury, near Manchester, and Stretford, near Manchester, registered dentist.

White, Cresswell Fitzherbert, Templecombe, near Wincanton, Somerset, medical practitioner.

Association Affairs.

London Chemists' Association.

At a meeting of the South London branch of this Association, at the Horns, Kennington, on May 13, about thirty chemists were present. Mr. F. W. Truman presided, and a discussion was first held on the Pharmacy Bill. It was evident that a section of the meeting had strong views as to the impossibility of the directors clause, and it was moved and seconded "that the Pharmaceutical Society be asked to amend Clause 7 of the Pharmacy Bill." It was thought by the supporters of this motion that the present is an opportune time for securing a compromise with directors of companies. It was not stated how the clause was to be amended, but the suggestion was that it be made more acceptable to company-directors, and thus give it some chance of being passed. After an animated debate it was agreed by a majority to support the Bill as it stands. The Majority report of the Poisons Committee was then adversely criticised by Mr. D. WHITE in a very effective way, but nothing new was said that has not been reiterated at meetings of chemists again and again. The Early Closing Bills now before the House were afterwards discussed. Mr. R. B. BETTY moved and Mr. R. H. JONES seconded a resolution supporting Lord Avebury's Bill, but Mr. WILLSON proposed and Mr. WHITE seconded an amendment to take no notice of either of the measures. This ultimately became the finding of the meeting, the majority of those present being of opinion that neither Bill could be made reasonably to apply to London. Although very necessary and perfectly workable in most provincial towns, they thought it impossible to make any compulsory early-closing scheme operative in London. Mr. R. H. JONES then intimated that he had sent out postcards to 500 chemists, asking for signatures to the following statements:

I approve generally of the provisions of the Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill introduced into Parliament by Mr. T. Lough, M.P.

I approve of the recommendations of the P.A.T.A. Convention, especially the following: That this Convention recommends the members of Associations represented at this Convention "to refrain from exhibiting for sale unprotected and unprofitable articles, or any advertising-matter connected with them, and that they should take every legitimate means of discouraging the sale of such articles."

He had up to then received 250 replies, only one of which expressed dissent with the second proposition. Mr. Jones explained that the dissenter is a manufacturer of proprietaries, who thought the "substitution" question was indicated in the second paragraph. The meeting passed a resolution approving of the recommendations contained in the postcards, the chemists present agreeing to make a point at once of not exhibiting any unprotected article or any advertising-matter connected therewith.

Thames Valley District Chemists' Association.

ABOUT three dozen chemists from towns in the Thames Valley as enabled at the Kingston Hotel, Kingston, on May 13. The meeting was called by the committee appointed at the first meeting of this Association on Boat-race Day, and Mr. Alfred Higgs, J.P. (Kingston), who was on that occasion appointed chairman *pro tem.*, presided. Mr. HIGGS welcomed the assembly to the Royal burgh, and dilated in an eloquent manner on the ancient, historical, regal, and generally charming characteristics of Kingston, as became a Kingstonian proud of his town. Mr. FREDERICK HARVEY (Surbiton), who has acted as secretary of the committee, then read the minutes of the Richmond meeting, which were approved. The CHAIRMAN afterwards intimated that the committee had received many letters from chemists in the district who are in sympathy with the objects of the Association but were unable to be present that night. In answer to a query, he stated that the district proposed to be covered by the Association comprised the nine-mile radius round Richmond. A set of rules had been drafted by the committee, several of which were commented upon by the Chair-

man, who directed special attention to Rule 2, setting out the objects of the Association:

(a) The consideration and discussion of all matters affecting the interests of chemists.

(b) The promoting of friendly and social intercourse amongst chemists.

He pointed out that the Association would be in nowise antagonistic to the Pharmaceutical Society, but would endeavour to do work the Society had no power to do. It would be a trade association and would look into such things as the Medicine-stamp Acts, infractions of the Pharmacy Acts, and so forth. He observed in last week's *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* that the British Optical Association wanted a charter. That was an ambition in which chemists who did an optical trade (and there are many in their Association) would like to participate. Then they might interview local M.P.s on the Pharmacy Bill and other matters requiring legislation. In this connection he had an opportunity the other evening, of meeting their local member, Mr. Skewes Cox, who expressed himself in conversation as willing, in fact eager, to have a deputation from his chemist-constituents on the Pharmacy Bill. The Pharmaceutical Council election might be made a more representative thing if Associations took more interest, and he thought something might be done in the way of getting traders' tickets to London from the railway company, so that they might be able to send up their errand-boys to town for urgent orders without losing money on the transaction. He would like to listen to a lecture occasionally in connection with the Association, and the social side induced visions of launch-trips on the river, drags in the Surrey lanes, seaside trips, and "manufacturing" trips—visiting Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s factory at Hounslow, or Messrs. Pears' at Isleworth. The growth of the Association had so far exceeded their expectations (they had already over sixty members) that it was proposed to enlarge the Committee from eight to fifteen. Confirming the finding of the previous meeting, the following officers of the Association were then appointed: President, Mr. Alfred Higgs (Kingston); Vice-President, Mr. J. Parrott (Richmond); Treasurer, Mr. C. J. Palmer (Twickenham); Auditor, Mr. H. F. Peake (Twickenham); Secretary, Mr. F. Harvey, 1 Claremont Road (Surbiton). Committee, Messrs. C. J. G. Bunker (Twickenham), H. E. Clement (Hampton Hill), and A. Hawthorne (Brentford). The additional members of Committee selected were Messrs. A. T. Gray (East Sheen), T. Evans (East Putney), W. J. Nethercott (Weybridge), W. E. Gould (Teddington), F. T. Bowen (Wimbledon), W. H. P. Kent (Molesey), and W. J. U. Woolcock (Hounslow).

THE PHARMACY BILL

was then discussed, the President pointing out that in his opinion the directors clause would prove the stumbling-block. He recommended members to read the Boots circular as published in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* last week (page 740). Mr. R. H. Jones said a meeting of South London chemists that afternoon had pledged themselves to support the Bill as it stands—a resolution he deplored. With the Pharmaceutical Society in the past there had been, in his opinion, far too much seeking after the unobtainable, and he was perfectly certain Parliament would not listen to the Pharmacy Bill with Clause 7 in its present terms. He thought if that clause were amended, or even deleted, the main principle of the Bill would not be injured, and the measure would have a chance of getting general support. Mr. R. B. Betty said the idea of the Council was that co-operative societies could form provisional companies to carry on the drug department and comply with the terms of the Act. If the directors clause were deleted he thought it would give bogus companies greater facilities for carrying on a chemist's business than at present. Mr. J. W. Bowen considered Clause 7 a grave mistake. It was reasonable to ask that at least one director should be qualified. The President suggested that the clause might be amended to read, "unlawful for a company to use the title 'chemist.'" He was also in favour of an annual registration-fee which might take the place of a decreased membership-fee. Mr. R. H. Jones pointed out that such a proposition might raise an outcry amongst members of the Society—a thing which the Pharmaceutical Society was mortally afraid of. With

regard to interviewing members of Parliament on the Pharmacy Bill, Mr. Woolcock deplored independent action, and advocated working in conjunction with the Pharmaceutical Council. He moved that the committee be instructed to ascertain from the Watch Committee of the Pharmaceutical Council the best method of procedure in order to ensure the passing of the Pharmacy Bill. This was seconded, and unanimously agreed to.

EARLY-CLOSING.

It was agreed, on the motion of Mr. R. B. Betty, that the Association support in its entirety the Shops (Early-closing) Bill of Lord Avebury passed by the House of Lords, and now in the House of Commons, and that copies of the resolution be sent to the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary, and Lord Avebury. The President considered the Bill a very useful measure. A vote of thanks to the President closed the proceedings.

Exeter Association of Chemists and Druggists.

MR. E. LEMMON presided over the annual meeting of the Exeter Association of Chemists and Druggists on May 12, there being also present Messrs. F. W. Vinden, T. C. Milton, J. W. Lake, P. F. Rowsell, H. Wippell Gadd (Hon. Secretary), T. Tickle, J. Harris, W. Apin.

PHARMACY BILL.

The HON. SECRETARY reported that, in accordance with the resolution of the previous meeting, he had written to the members of Parliament for the county, asking their support to the Pharmacy Bill and drawing their attention to the anomalous state of the law. He had received replies from Sir Wm. Walrond, Sir Edgar Vincent, Mr. F. B. Mildmay, Mr. C. Seale Hayne, Mr. F. L. Barratt, and Mr. H. E. Kearley, who generally promised to give the matter their careful consideration. Sir Wm. Walrond expressed his willingness to receive Mr. Gadd at the House of Commons whenever he could make it convenient to attend. He also wrote "I should think it very doubtful if Mr. Lough would find time to proceed with his Bill unless it is an unopposed measure." Sir Edgar Vincent wrote: "I quite agree as to the importance of the subject, and you may be assured it shall have my best attention." Mr. F. L. Barratt wrote that he had already had an interview with the representatives of the Torquay Chemists' Association. The CHAIRMAN said he had also spoken to Mr. G. Lambert, M.P., on the subject, and Mr. ROWSELL stated that he had written to Mr. J. W. Spear, M.P., who had replied, "I approve of the steps being taken to amend the Act, but I do object to difficulties being put in the way of agriculturists in getting sheep-dips."

PRICE-PROTECTION.

The HON. SECRETARY stated that, in accordance with the decision arrived at at the recent joint meeting with the Grocers' Association, he had drawn up a lengthy list of proprietors who should be approached with the view to their articles being placed on the P.A.T.A. list, and it now awaits a meeting of the Grocers' Association for its confirmation.

The Hon. Secretary further reported the receipt of a communication from the Executive of the P.A.T.A. suggesting a canvass of non-members, with the view to their joining the P.A.T.A. The matter was left in the hands of Mr. Gadd and the local Secretary of the P.A.T.A. (Mr. Rowsell).

ANNUAL REPORT.

MR. H. WIPPELL GADD presented his annual report, which reviewed the doings of the Association during the past year, whilst the HON. TREASURER (Mr. J. W. Lake) presented the statement of accounts, which showed a small balance in hand. The report and accounts were adopted.

The CHAIRMAN moved the election of Mr. F. W. Vinden as President for the ensuing year, this being seconded by Mr. J. W. LAKE, and carried unanimously. Mr. VINDEN, having taken the chair, thanked the members for the compliment they had paid him, and proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Lemmon for the way in which he had carried out the duties of the President during the illness of Mr. Stocker. He also proposed, and the resolution was carried, that a

vote of thanks be accorded Mr. Stocker for the services he had rendered, together with a vote of sympathy with him in his illness, and an expression of hope that he would speedily recover.

Mr. H. Wippell Gadd was re-elected Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. W. Lake Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. C. R. M. Clapp Hon. Solicitor, those gentlemen being also thanked for their past services. Mr. Stocker was appointed Vice-President for the ensuing year, and Mr. and Mrs. Vinden were thanked for their kindness in allowing the meeting to be held at their residence at Mount Radford.

Oxford Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Golden Cross Hotel on Tuesday, May 12. Present: Mr. G. C. Druce, M.A., President (in the chair), Mr. Burbank, Mr. Clayton (Vice-President), Messrs. Prior, Squire, Jessop, Todd, and J. Dolbear (Hon. Secretary). Mr. Thorpe, of Woodstock, was elected a member. The SECRETARY reported that three replies had been received in answer to the letter addressed by the Association to the University, City, and County members, each of which was in sympathy with the chemist respecting the report of the Poisons Committee. It was decided not to approach the parliamentary members at present on the subject of the Pharmacy Bill. There was no other business. The next meeting will be on October 13.

Stockport Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the County Restaurant on Wednesday, May 6, Mr. Dodge in the chair. Mr. ORTON read a paper on "The Advantages of Membership of the Pharmaceutical Society." Mr. ROBERTS, M.P.S. (dispenser at the Stockport Infirmary), proposed the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:

That this Association request the borough members to support the amendment to the Pharmacy Bill proposed by the Public Dispensers' Association in the House of Commons, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Torquay Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held on May 6, Mr. Knight presiding over a fairly good attendance.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. KNIGHT gave a brief outline of the work transacted by the Association during the past year, and while deprecating the fact that the attendance at some of the meetings has not been so large as might be expected, congratulated the members present upon their energy and the good work accomplished during the past year. The Association have interviewed the member of Parliament for Torquay upon the proposed alteration of the Poisons Schedule, also in reference to the new Pharmacy Bill, and have obtained from the member a favourable reply. He (the speaker) thought the Pharmaceutical Society were now endeavouring to benefit the trade, and he hoped every member of the Association will do his utmost to back up the Society in their efforts.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Knight for his services as President was unanimously carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. FOWLER proposed the election of Mr. Newlyn as President for the ensuing year. This was seconded by Mr. YOUNG and carried unanimously.

Mr. Rawling was elected Vice-President, Mr. Bourne Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. Young was re-elected Hon. Secretary.

FREE TRADE IN POISONS.

Mr. YOUNG reported that the Torquay Chamber of Commerce had been approached by interested parties with a view to supporting the unrestricted sale of poisons for agricultural and horticultural purposes. The proposed resolution was, however, defeated in committee.

KOKO.

Mr. YOUNG called the attention of members to the fact that the proprietors of Koko advertised last December that

the price of the 4s. 6d. size would be advanced to the trade on January 1, 1903, to the ordinary rate, and that the company had recently refused to supply him with the 4s. 6d. trial bottles to sell at 2s. 4d. It seemed to him most unfair to the trade that during the past week they had been advertising the "4s. 6d. bottles for 1s." It was suggested by several members that chemists should cease stocking this article.

ANNUAL DINNER.

It was suggested by several members that an annual dinner should be organised, and the Hon. Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Bremridge with a view to a representative of the Pharmaceutical Society being present on the occasion.

Wakefield Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of the members of the Wakefield Chemists' Association was held on Tuesday evening, May 5, at the White Horse Hotel. The President (Mr. W. Pollard) occupied the chair. A paper was read by Mr. W. R. MAUD, of Pontefract, on a scheme of co-operative buying and trading, which proposes to carry co-operative action considerably further than has so far been attempted. In the course of a general discussion, approval of Mr. Maud's scheme was expressed, and it was resolved that the Wakefield Association should take up the advocacy of the scheme, and arrange to introduce it to the other Associations in the West Riding.

Wolverhampton Chemists' Association.

A WELL-ATTENDED MEETING of this Association was held on May 6, Mr. F. A. Willcock in the chair, when Mr. F. J. GIBSON read a paper on

GERARD'S HERBAL.

Mr. Gibson explained that some time ago he was fortunate in buying a copy of the second edition (by Thomas Johnson, 1633) of this much-prized herbal, and thought some notes on it would be of interest to the members. The first edition was published in 1597; the second edition runs to 1,700 pages, and has the original dedication to Lord Burghley, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, whose gardens Gerard superintended for some twenty years. After the dedication follow letters in Latin and English from eminent men of the time, such as Bridale and George Baker, and then the preface, in which the source of the information contained in the book is mentioned. John Gerard, the preface mentions, was born in 1545 in Cheshire, and took up the profession of surgery in London, and died in 1607 [1612.—ED.]. Mr. Gibson followed with extracts from the quaint descriptions of plants given in the book, such as the sugar-cane, the hyacinth, henbane, rose, and the famous goose and barnacle trees.

A vote of thanks was unanimously given to Mr. Gibson for his interesting paper, after which a discussion took place on the Council-election, and it was decided to leave the matter open.

The PRESIDENT drew the members' attention to the annual excursion, which takes place on July 23.

Chemical Society.

AN evening meeting of this Society was held on Thursday, May 7, at Burlington House, when Professor McLeod, F.R.S., presided. After the formal admission of new Fellows, it was announced that the Council had awarded

THE LONGSTAFF MEDAL

to Professor W. J. Pope, for his researches on the stereochemistry of elements of other than carbon. The first paper was read by Dr. S. Ruhemann, of Cambridge; it dealt with the synthesis of unsaturated dicarboxylic acids, and the preparation from these, by the action of amines, of substituted pyrimidones. Next Dr. Lowry described a complex camphoryl oxime, produced by the

SPONTANEOUS DECOMPOSITION OF NITROCAMPHOR.

As an appendix to this paper the author drew attention to the phenomenal fertility of nitrocamphor as a parent of new substances, it being only necessary to dissolve it in almost any solvent to start interesting changes and decompositions. Dr. Lowry, in another paper, dealt with the rôle of dirt in conditioning

DYNAMIC ISOMERISM.

Recent chemical research has disclosed the existence of substances with a provoking tendency to oscillate between two constitutions. These are dynamic isomerides. As an example may be quoted β -bromo-nitrocamphor, which, as usually seen, consists of a mixture of two isomeric substances. When this mixture is dissolved in clean water contained in a clean vessel nothing happens, but if the solution be poured into a new vessel containing a mere trace of alkali (e.g., a polarimeter-tube the discs of which have been rubbed with a handkerchief which has been washed in carbonate of soda) the substance in solution becomes homogeneous, owing to the reversion of the unstable constituent to the constitution of the stable form. Such results exhibit a curious parallelism with Baker's experiments on the absence of reactivity displayed by very dry substances, and suggest, again, the conclusion that all chemical reactions are caused by the catalytic action of minute traces of foreign substances. This paper was followed by one on the

ELECTROLYTIC REDUCTION OF AROMATIC MORPHOLINE DERIVATIVES.

by Messrs. Lees and Sheddon, of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratory. An occasional inspection of the German patent lists suggests that German fine chemical manufacturers are laying up for themselves future riches by the application of electrolytic methods in this industry, and it is satisfactory to find that English chemists are now also entering this field. The authors have endeavoured to prepare morpholines containing aromatic groups, which would probably possess physiological properties similar to those of morphine, by reduction of aromatic morpholones, but, so far, the results have not been highly successful, owing to the instability of the morpholone complex, the yields of the desired products in the best cases amounting to not more than 10 per cent.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with O. N. DALTON, Esq., O.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.O., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade marks Journal," April 22, 1903.)

"SITULET"; for carbide-cartridges. By J. G. Statter & Co., Cornwall Buildings, Newhall Street, Birmingham. 252,461.

"Go-WHITE"; for photographic sensitive plates and paper. By Gowenlock & White, 11 High Street, Bloomsbury. 253,183 and 253,184.

Device of boar's head and the word "PRESERVATIVE" (no claim for "Preserve"); for food-preservatives. By the Preservative Manufacturing Company, New York, c/o W. P. Thompson & Co., 6 Lord Street, Liverpool. 251,105.

"PINCARBOL"; for disinfectants. By MacGowan Brothers, 10 Maguire Street, Liverpool. 252,467.

"RISCO"; for chemicals. By H. N. Morris & Co., Gorton Brook, Lancs. 252,789.

Label-design; for "Richardson's Pectoral Cough-balsam." By Sandbrook Falkner, 448 Kingsland Road, N.E., chemist. 241,871.

"VANNO" (no claim for "Van") and "PANNA"; for medicated pastilles. By Ethel Gertrude Baker, 2 New Bond Street Buildings, Bath. 251,004 and 251,005.

Device and the word "HANUMAN" in Hindustani characters; for cough-pills. By G. W. Share, Glenalmond, Egmont Road, Sutton, Surrey. 251,813.

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

MORE OPPOSITION TO THE PHARMACY BILL.

In the course of the week two other members have given notice of their intention to support the rejection of the Pharmacy Bill on its second reading. This makes the total number of opponents five. The new recruits are Mr. Alexander Cross (who, as your readers are aware, was a member of the Poisons Committee) and Mr. Harwood. I have interviewed both. Mr. Cross declares that, in his opinion, the measure is simply intended to still further accentuate and increase the practical monopoly which the Pharmaceutical Society desires to secure for its members. He believes that the effect of this monopoly has been to greatly prejudice the public interests. It has, moreover, tended enormously to increase the proper profits in the trade in drugs and poisons, and it has only been maintained because of the exceedingly astute manner in which the pharmacists have succeeded in representing that it is the protection of the public they desire most to secure. As to the much-discussed Clause 7, he considers that the effect, if carried into law, would be to prevent the trading in drugs by industrial companies altogether. Mr. Harwood tells me that he has given notice of his intention to block the Bill solely in the interests of the great co-operative societies which are largely represented in his own constituency of Bolton. In his opinion, if a patent medicine is placed in a suitable wrapper, with the description of the contents plainly indicated on the outside, and, in addition, is properly sealed, there is not the slightest reason why any boy out of the streets should not hand it over the counter. If the Bill became law, it would be necessary for these societies to employ qualified dispensers merely for the purpose of handing out patent medicines. One of the members who gave notice some time ago of a motion to reject the Bill—Mr. James Gilhooly—is basing his action upon what he regards to be the opinion on the subject in Ireland. He says the Irish opposition is particularly strong, and that many well-known firms are taking action, such as Messrs. Kiloh & Co. (Limited), Cork; Messrs. Hamilton & Long (Limited), Dublin; Messrs. Boileau & Boyd (Limited), Dublin; Messrs. W. Harrington & Son (Limited), Cork; and Messrs. Grattan & Co. (Limited), Belfast. To quote Mr. Gilhooly's own words, all these are old-established business-houses, the conductors of which use every possible precaution in safeguarding the interests of the public in regard to the sale of poisons, and they believe that the provisions of the Bill will be inimical to their interests.

NO HOPE FOR THE BILL.

Quite apart from this opposition, it may now be said with certainty that there is no hope that the Bill will become law or be so much as discussed this Session. More than a hundred private members' bills now stand on the order-paper for second reading. The merest fraction only of the number will succeed in reaching the Statute Book, and the dilatoriness—if I may use the expression—of the promoters of the Pharmacy Bill in bringing it forward robbed it of its chances of securing a good place early in the Session and of any consequent prospect of success. When Mr. Balfour spoke against the Trade Disputes Bill last Friday he assured its promoters that even if that measure were read a second time it could not proceed further this year. The words were the doom of much besides the Bill then under discussion, and, as regards the Pharmacy Bill, Mr. Lough might now, without sacrificing any interests, allow the measure to drop until next year. But I presume that it will be permitted to remain on the order-paper until the Session has reached a more advanced stage. Meanwhile the second reading has been put down for June 11.

ARSENICAL POISONING.

Mr. Long has informed Sir Cuthbert Quilter that the Royal Commission on Arsenical Poisoning have almost completed their inquiries, and are about to prepare their final report. Sir Cuthbert is, of course, chiefly concerned with the purity of the materials from which beer is brewed. On Tuesday, when the Budget resolutions were under discussion,

he suggested that one result of the increased duty on beer had been that the materials used in manufacture had deteriorated. In his reply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that it might be true in some cases that the quality had been lowered, but he questioned whether this would be of much account if at the same time the price was not increased.

QUESTIONS ABOUT LYMPH.

For Mr. Weir's information Mr. Long has stated that the use of human lymph by public vaccinators was discontinued at the beginning of 1893, when the Vaccination Act of 1898 came into operation. The change was made in view of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Vaccination. Mr. Weir also wanted to know—what an insatiable curiosity he possesses—the number of tubes of glycerinated calf-lymph which were produced and not issued during 1901-2 at the Local Government Board vaccine station. Mr. Long could not state the number, but he added "the lymph is only placed in tubes with a view to immediate use."

TRADE-MARKS BILL.

The Bill which Mr. Fletcher Moulton has introduced to consolidate and amend the law relating to trade-marks has the support of Sir Wm. Houldsworth, Mr. Cripps, Mr. Butcher, Sir Albert Rollit, Mr. Robson, and Mr. Cawley. It is not hoped to make any progress this Session, but in the meantime the Bill will be printed and circulated.

SPIRITS DISTILLED IN ENGLAND.

Mr. T. M. Healy has not given up the spirit-question. Replying to him on May 8, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said: "The total quantity of spirits distilled in England during the year ended March 31, 1903, was 11,295,563 proof gals. The quantity of home-made spirits used for methylation for the same period was 3,574,733 proof gals. I have no means of knowing the quantities used for rectifying and compounding. English spirit is used in the warehouses at Leith, but I have no means of knowing the quantities. The materials from which English spirit is usually distilled are malt, unmalted grain, molasses, sugar, glucose, and rice. No doubt best molasses is used to some extent, but I have no means of knowing the quantities."

Replying to a second question Mr. Ritchie said, with the air of a chemical expert: "If the intention be to ascertain whether chemical analysis is able to determine the relative proportion of raw grain or patent-still spirit and malt or pot-still whisky in a mixture of the two, the answer is that as both these spirits vary considerably in their chemical characteristics, only an approximate estimation, at best, could be made in the case of a blend of which the origin and constituent ingredients were unknown."

OPHTHALMIA AND RINGWORM.

The prevalence of ophthalmia and ringworm among Poor-law children in the Metropolis formed the subject of a question to Mr. Long the other day. In his reply the President of the Local Government Board stated that it appeared from returns for the week ending April 4 that there were 149 cases of ophthalmia in the district and separate Poor-law schools in the Metropolis, and 203 in the special school provided by the Metropolitan Asylums Board for the reception of ophthalmic children. The same returns show that there were 131 cases of ringworm in the district and separate schools, and 419 in the special school provided by the Asylums Board for ringworm-cases.

A NEW NATIONAL MUSEUM (das Vaterländische Museum der Stadt Hannover) was opened at Hanover on April 26. It contains an historical-pharmaceutical department of great interest. This is on the ground floor of the building and consists of three rooms; one contains various exhibits of pharmaceutical, chemical, and physical objects, the other is an old pharmacy, and the third a laboratory. These are, as far as possible, fitted and furnished with old specimens which have been given by various pharmacies, including the Löwenapothek in Hildesheim, the Ratsapothek and the pharmacy of Andreae & Co., in Hanover. Several of the exhibits have been purchased for the collection by the Apotheker-Verein, Hanover-Linden.

Poisons in Fiction.



The Poisoned Glove.

Next, the orthodox desperado who revels in bloodless crime And who generally lives "art foreign" or in regions of pantomime.

"'S blood!" is his favourite greeting, "'S death!" is his favourite prayer,

As he strides and skulks and dissembles in a manner that makes us stare.

"Ha! Ha!" is his usual comment, "Ho! Ho!" is the way he gloats,

And his cherished outer garment would make up a dozen coats.

But many a hapless victim he has sent to the realms above By means of the deep and deadly, but insidious "poisoned, glove."

CHARGE OF PERSONATION.

AT Marylebone Police Court on May 7, Robert Jubb (40), a dispenser, of Guilsborough Road, Willesden, was charged with offering himself as a servant to Boots, Cash Chemists (Limited), with a false, forged, and counterfeit certificate of character. Mr. F. W. Beck, solicitor, who prosecuted, said the case was a very serious one as far as his clients were concerned, and it would possibly be taken up by the Pharmaceutical Society. In December last the prisoner wrote to the prosecuting company in the name of "A. H. Dee," asking for an appointment as manager at one of their London branches. A form of application was sent to him, and according to the particulars he supplied he qualified as a chemist in February, 1899, and had had a large experience in dispensing. He also gave as references a Mr. Willmer, chemist, of 91 Church Road, Willesden, with whom he said he had been five years, and Parke's Drug-stores (Limited), and on the former being written to at the address given a letter was received in reply, stating that Mr. Dee had been his manager for five years, and he believed him to be honest, sober, and industrious—a capable man, deserving of success. A satisfactory reply was also received from Parke's Stores, and relying upon these references, the prosecuting firm engaged the prisoner as a qualified assistant at their premises, 347 Harrow Road. Not long afterwards it was spread abroad that the firm was not employing qualified chemists, and to rebut this an advertisement was inserted in a daily paper giving a complete list of the firm's branches, together with the names of the qualified men employed at them.

This brought to the firm a letter from Mr. A. H. Dee, a chemist, of 274 Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth, who, knowing that he was the only person of that name on the pharmaceutical register, and seeing his name in the advertisement, asked for an explanation, as he had never been in the employment of the firm. Inquiry was then made at 91 Church Road, Willesden, and it was found that Mr. Willmer was not known there, but that the prisoner had called there and received the letter sent by the prosecuting firm in that name. Mr. C. Willmer, it seemed, carried on business at Limehouse, but he had no knowledge whatever of the prisoner, and denied that he wrote the letter bearing his name. Mr. Dee, however, did know the prisoner, and had worked with him some fifteen years ago as a dispenser at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Mr. Dee passed the Minor examination in February, 1899, the date given by the prisoner as the one on which he became qualified. Evidence having been given by Mr. Arthur Henry Dee, chemist and druggist, Wandsworth, and by Mr. Charles Willmer, chemist and druggist, 111 Salmon's Lane, Limehouse, E., the prisoner was remanded.

The hearing was resumed on Thursday, May 14.

Mr. Hill now tendered a plea of guilty on behalf of the accused, and urged in mitigation that while it was true he was not qualified by the Pharmaceutical Society, he nevertheless had held the certificate of the Society of Apothecaries for sixteen years. He had been in Guy's Hospital six years, and in St. Bartholomew's Hospital four, and had been known for a number of years to Inspector Wright, of the Metropolitan Police, as a thoroughly respectable man. Why he should have given the false certificate of character he (Mr. Hill) could not possibly say. It seemed, however, that some time ago he took a butcher's business at Kilburn, and invested all his savings in it; but it failed, and he lost everything. Then it was that he wrote the certificate in order to get employment. While he was with Boots (Limited) it was not suggested that they lost anything, or that they had any reason to complain of anything that he did in the performance of his duties. He had a wife and seven children, and, having regard to his previous good character and the fact that he was extremely sorry for what he had done, he (Mr. Hill) asked that he might be leniently dealt with.

The Magistrate: I conclude the reason for what he did was that the Apothecaries' certificate does not carry much weight?

Mr. Hill: That is so, I believe. But in administering medicines he knew well what he was doing.

Mr. Beck pointed out that the Apothecaries' certificate, while it enabled the prisoner to act as a dispenser, did not permit him to dispense poisons. That was the serious matter as far as Boots (Limited) was concerned.

Detective-Sergeant Burrell said that from inquiries he had made it appeared that the prisoner obtained the Apothecaries' certificate seventeen years ago, and started at the Army and Navy Stores, where he remained seven months. He then went to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and four years later he accepted a position at the Shoreditch Infirmary, from which he went two years afterwards to Lincoln County Hospital, where he remained eighteen months. After that he served six years at Guy's Hospital, in the name of Langley, which he assumed by reason of his financial difficulties. And then it was that he set up as a butcher at 290 Kilburn Lane. He failed after two or three months, and went to Parke's Drug-stores, where he remained three months. He was spoken well of by those who knew him.

Mr. Curtis Bennett said it was quite clear the prisoner wrote the certificate of character because he only held a dispenser's certificate and had no qualification to act as manager of a chemist's shop or dispense poisons. By doing what he had he might have got Boots (Limited) into serious trouble; for it would never, probably, have been discovered but for the company issuing the advertisement. Taking into consideration that the prisoner had been in prison a week, he imposed a fine of 5/., with 5/ 5s. costs, or, in default, two months' imprisonment. The accused was allowed until Saturday to pay the money.

"THE FRAUD OF THE LABEL" has been reprinted in pamphlet-form at 6d. net. What impudence! The false statement about inaccurate dispensing by chemists has been omitted—excellent evidence that the C. & D.'s exposure has struck home.

Observations and Reflections.

BY XRAYSER.

Members of Parliament

should all be statesmen, capable of appreciating in all discussions only the general interest of the whole State. The clash of interests which modern civilisation has brought about has, however, developed the tendency towards class-representation; so that in the public minds members are more directly associated with labour, land, railways, law, teetotalism, liquor, clericalism, or education than with the geographical divisions for which they nominally sit. The condition indicated is not an ideal one, but perhaps it does not work badly, and Mr. Alexander Cross, the member for Camlachie, and Mr. James Bailey, the member for Walworth, have been good enough to show that there is a lower deep which, at least, has been generally avoided heretofore. To subordinate the Empire to a borough or a class is not glorious, but to subordinate it to the member's own shop or directorship is—well, sad. Readers can substitute any word which better expresses their own reflection.

"The House of Commons Laughs

at Clause 7 in our Pharmacy Bill," said Mr. Bailey. I am glad to hear it. The House of Commons has laughed in the wrong place before now. But it is to be hoped that the laugh which at present comforts the member for Walworth, who has "a good deal of money invested in these companies," will be changed into "a sickly kind of smile" when some equally intelligent but more disinterested M.P. sees the force of our contention; consideration will be followed by conviction. We are not going to be discouraged, however, by a few sneers. Did anyone suppose that gentlemen like Mr. Bailey, with "a good deal of money invested in these companies," or like Mr. Boot, whose philanthropic desire to supply for 9d. what he says the Pharmaceutical Society's supporters would sell at 2s., were not going to oppose this clause? I, for one, should have been disappointed if they had not done so. The chemists in the Walworth division had an exceptionally tough pupil, but they have educated him up to a point. In other divisions the task will be easier.

Why should Directors be Qualified?

Because it is they who "conduct" the business. It was well shown in the *C. & D.* last week that the analogy of the executors' exemption, which Mr. Boot makes so much of, ought not to help him much. The concession allowed to widows of deceased chemists is conditional on their handing over the conduct, the control, of the business to a qualified man. Mr. Boot does not fulfil that condition by placing a qualified man in a shop to supervise the sale of each poison. It is Mr. Boot and his co-directors who retain the control. Moreover, it does not follow that because widows of deceased chemists are specially dealt with, Mr. Boot can claim to come in for the same consideration. But the strongest reply to Mr. Bailey and Mr. Boot is, that if they may run chemists' shops by simply having a qualified man to figure in them, there is no sort of reason why every grocer, baker, tobacconist, or stationer may not do the same thing. To make the right contingent on being registered as a company is senseless.

Benger's Food,

though not a *nutrimentum gratum* from a retailer's point of view, was always believed to be a good property, but the revelation of its splendid success, intimated by Mr. Benger's will, and now definitely set forth in

the prospectus of the new company, has startled many of us. That prospectus (printed in last week's *C. & D.*) suggests several reflections. First should be noted its absolute frankness. The vendors have a good thing to sell, but they make no secret of its speculative character. They almost force on the attention of investors the fact that of every 100% subscribed about 97% 10s. goes for goodwill. Such a proportion of sack to bread is phenomenal, perhaps unprecedented. On the other hand, the steady progression of the profits during the past twelve years is striking evidence of the substantial value of the goodwill in this instance. The evolution of a business yielding a profit of 50,000% a year directly from pharmacy is an occurrence of such rarity as to compel a comment. But what is

The Proper Comment

to make? I know the usual one: Qualify yourself for business generally, and for your own business in particular, and seize your opportunity when it comes, as Messrs. Benger and Paine did, and you shall have a similar reward. The advice is right enough, but the prophecy would not be fulfilled once in ten thousand times. "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." I wonder how many thousands of wrecks have resulted from the adoption of that suggestion. Men have thought that some particular occasion was surely the flood in their affairs, and they have ventured their all upon it—and failed! One here and there has made a brilliant success, and his is the instance which we hear about—the example which points the moral and adorns the tale. No; the road to 50,000% a year *via* pharmacy has not been mapped yet, and, though young pharmacists can hardly do wrong in qualifying for business generally, and for their own business in particular, I would shrink from guaranteeing the smiles of the capricious goddess, no matter how hard they strive.

The Modern Atom

is not the inert thing which Dalton conceived. The energy of radium atoms is as tremendous as it is inexhaustible. Sir William Crookes sees each atom perpetually "bombarding" its surroundings with millions of electrified particles. There is a fascinating article in the current *Contemporary Review* by Frederick Soddy, co-worker with Professor Rutherford, of Montreal, on the measurement of the radio-activity of radium. Mr. Soddy computes that "pure radium must give out several times as much energy every year as an equal weight of oxygen and hydrogen gives out when they are exploded to form water. The formation of water gives out more heat, weight for weight, than any other chemical reaction. Hence atomic energy must be beyond all proportion greater than molecular energy, which is the source of the motive-power of our furnaces and boilers." He cheerfully anticipates the possible wreck of the solar system some day by the explosion of a decent quantity of atoms.

The Science of the Infinitesimal

is, if possible, more appalling to the intellect than that of the infinite. In the article in the *Contemporary Review*, from which the above quotation is taken, some bewildering details of Professor Rutherford's work are given. Radium rays render the air electrically conductive. Professor Rutherford, working with thorium estimated to contain $\frac{1}{50000}$ gram of radium, has been measuring this conductivity, and Mr. Soddy gives an example of the extraordinary delicacy of this electrometric method. He says that if from 1,000 grams of thorium $\frac{1}{1000}$ gram of electrified particles be emanated in a million years, Rutherford's electrometer can easily detect the rays emanating from 1 gram in one second. After that I can easily believe in the dirt on Lord Rayleigh's immaculate finger.

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Editorial Comments.

Approved Remedies.

Decision by the Board of Inland Revenue.

THROUGH the courtesy of the Board of Inland Revenue we
are enabled to inform our subscribers that the decision in
the case of Farmer v. Glyn-Jones will not be regarded as
applicable merely to ammoniated tincture of quinine, B.P.,
but as extending to "known, admitted, and approved
remedies." These remedies are the subject of the ex-
emption clause in the Schedule to the 1812 Act, and, as we
have on several occasions pointed out, the ammoniated tincture
was selected by Mr. Glyn-Jones as a convenient example of
the class. There was some fear that the narrower view
might prevail, and it is satisfactory to find that this is not
countenanced by the Board. As the decision is of some im-
portance we subjoin the text of the letter which we have
received:

S 22093
1903.

Stamps.

Inland Revenue,
Somerset House,
London, W.C.
11th May, 1903.

SIR,—With reference to the inquiries recently made by
representatives of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, in regard
to the judgment of the High Court in the case of Farmer v.
Glyn-Jones, I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue
to acquaint you that, after careful consideration of the
matter, they do not think that the judgment necessitates
any change in their practice except in this respect—that, in
the case of the sale by a qualified chemist or druggist of a
known, admitted, and approved remedy, no claim to medi-
cine-stamp duty will arise, if the formula of the preparation
is stated or is indicated by such words as "Prepared.

according to the British Pharmacopœia" or the letters "B.P.," and if it can be shown that the preparation was not recommended by the "owner, proprietor, maker, compounder, original, or first vendor thereof."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
MORTON JACKSON,
Asst. Secretary.

The Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Decisions of this character are usually strictly interpreted in administration, and the practice is not varied until, for some good reason, the Board reconsider the whole matter. The terms of their present decision are sufficiently wide to permit speculation as to what will happen in practice, but we think the main provisions are clear. These may with advantage be set out.

First, it will be noted that the present practice is to be altered only in respect to sales by qualified chemists or druggists. The seller is the person on whose behalf a sale is made (to borrow a phrase from the Pharmacy Act), and there is a ruling in *Smith v. Mason* to this effect. This was a Medicine-stamp Act case, so that the ruling applies. Hence the exemption extends only to qualified chemists or druggists selling on their own behalf. Such a person within the meaning of the law is registered under the Pharmacy Acts, and the official register will, doubtless, be regarded by the Board of Inland Revenue as *prima facie* evidence that a seller is qualified or not. We pointed out a fortnight since that this is the simplest criterion, and the Board apparently adopt this view. There are in the trade a good many qualified persons who have converted their businesses into limited companies; they will, of course, be excluded from the privilege, as the companies are the legal sellers, and not the individuals who founded the companies. There is little need for considering the position of the wholesaler. The authorities control the tax as between the retailer and the purchaser, and are not accustomed to regulate the supplies to retailers unless so far as the Acts require dutiable medicines to be stamped by the maker or first vendor (Section 3 of 1802 Act and Section 2 of 1803 Act).

The second point in the Board's letter refers to what are "known, admitted, and approved" remedies. The examples given show that the Board do not confine the definition to British Pharmacopœia preparations, but take it in its widest sense. The following are examples of its application:

CHRISTISON'S COUGH-MIXTURE.

A known, admitted, and approved remedy for coughs and colds. Prepared according to the prescription of the late Professor Christison, given in his "Dispensatory."

Dose for adults: A tablespoonful three or four times a day.

(Name and address of qualified seller.)

ACIDULATED GLYCERIN FOR COUGHS.

Elegant and effectual for the relief of tickling cough.

Prepared according to "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

Dose: A teaspoonful with a tablespoonful of water three or four times a day.

(Name and address of qualified seller.)

QUININE-AND-IRON MIXTURE.

A known, admitted, and approved tonic for convalescents, and preventive of and remedy for neuralgia and nervous affections.

Each tablespoonful contains 5 gr. of citrate of iron and quinine and 10 minims of aromatic tincture.

Dose: A tablespoonful an hour before each meal.

These examples might be multiplied. If any subscriber draws up similar labels we shall be glad to express an opinion upon them before they are used. We have already given examples of labels for B.P. preparations, and shall give more as we trace the origin of the formulas.

This brings us to the third point in the Board's letter—viz., that in which they say "if it can be shown that the

preparation was not recommended" by the "owner, proprietor, maker, compounder, original or first vendor." This is in the terms of the exemption clause, and the context is the guide to the limitation, which is exactly as stated in our article entitled "Household Remedies," May 2, page 715. In the case of each label which was then given we traced the formula of the preparation back to its source, and in every instance found that the preparations had never been proprietary articles, that the formulas had either been devised by compilers of national Pharmacopœias or by medical practitioners, and in some cases the preparations were "known, admitted, and approved" before and at the time the Medicines-stamp Act of 1812 was passed, when, by their exclusion from the schedule, they were not known as dutiable. Similar considerations must apply to any other official medicine. For example, compound tincture of chloroform and morphine is an official imitation of chlorodyne introduced by Dr. Collis Browne (to which it bears little resemblance), but the fact that it is in the British Pharmacopœia does not entitle the qualified chemist to sell it unstamped as "chlorodyne, prepared according to the British Pharmacopœia."

A privilege of this nature is liable to abuse, and for that reason we would counsel qualified chemists to be guarded in its application. At the outset it will be well to keep the third point of the Board's letter in view—viz., to show, if called upon, that any preparation has not been recommended by the owner, proprietor, maker, compounder, original or first vendor. The qualified chemist should not, in writing or print, recommend any preparation until he has assured himself on that point.

Our Foreign Trade.

THE progress recorded in the foreign trade of this country during the first quarter of the year continued during April, for although imports and exports show a slight decrease, the Easter holidays more than account for this. The imports decreased by 2,393,000/., or 5.2 per cent., and for the four months the reduction is 1,455,000/. The decline in exports during the month was 356,000/., but the four months show an increase of 4,632,000/. There was a decrease of 262,000/. in imports of chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours, about half of which is attributed to indigo; unenumerated drugs declined by 41,800/., and quinine by 21,000/. So far this year our imports under the heading of chemicals, &c., show a shrinkage of 667,000/., one-third being due to indigo. Our exports of similar goods for April declined by 142,600/., but on the four months we are still 246,000/. to the good. In bleaching-materials the quantity exported continues to expand, but the fall in value is again very marked owing to the policy of German manufacturers. Soda-compounds improved to the extent of 183,000 cwt. and 17,400/. in value during the four months. Drugs and medicinal preparations to the value of 127,253/. were exported during April, and the values amount this year to 476,600/., or 30,000/. more than in the first four months of last year. There was an all-round shrinkage in the quinine business last month, as the following figures (representing ounces) show:

| | April | | January-April | |
|------------------------|---------|--------|---------------|---------|
| | 1902 | 1903 | 1902 | 1903 |
| Imports | 474,198 | 64,640 | 535,104 | 170,110 |
| Exports (British make) | 63,232 | 57,117 | 193,362 | 256,773 |
| Exports (foreign make) | 13,552 | 26,739 | 69,279 | 154,782 |

Against this it may be stated that during January and

February (the latest figures available) Germany exported 378,500 oz. of "quinine, quinine preparations, &c." The comparison is not, of course, a true one, and no doubt the later German figures will also show a decline.

With the present issue of the returns statistics are given for the first quarter of the year, showing the distribution of foreign trade as regards various countries, compared with the corresponding years of 1901 and 1902. These figures (compiled by the Custom House) are exceedingly valuable as showing what progress or otherwise we are making with individual countries. In Continental Europe, for example, our trade has been well maintained, especially in France and Germany. Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, and Egypt show less marked increases. Holland, Austria-Hungary, Roumania, Asiatic Turkey, and Madeira have, on the other hand, done less business with us. We have increased our exports to the United States by about a million and a quarter sterling during the quarter, while among the South and Central American States, the shipments to Mexico, San Salvador, Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, and the Argentine indicate an increase, a marked advance being shown in respect to the Argentine Republic.

Our exports to China are unsatisfactory, showing a drop of half a million sterling: Japan, however, shows a slight improvement on 1902, but still two millions less than in 1901. Altogether we have exported British and Irish produce to foreign countries to the value of 44,016,000*l.* for the quarter, an increase of 2,533,000*l.* against last year, but about 900,000*l.* less than the corresponding total of 1901. The quarter's exports to British possessions were valued at 28,770,000*l.* against 26,300,000*l.*, and 25,830,000 in 1902 and 1901 respectively. Cape Colony and Natal show the biggest increases, but the British East Indies naturally show the largest volume of figures. Australasian trade is not up to the mark, the chief decline being in exports to Queensland, which fell from 1,110,000*l.* to 447,000*l.*; New Zealand shows a steady improvement. Canada, too, advanced half a million sterling on a total of 2,426,000*l.* for the quarter. We lost ground in Malta, Gambia, Ascension, St. Helena, Zanzibar, Mauritius, Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, British Guiana, Falkland Islands, and all the Australasian States, with the exception, as already mentioned, of New Zealand. This loss is more than outbalanced by our increased trade with the Channel Islands, Gibraltar, British West Africa, British South Africa, Aden, British East Indies, British North America, West Indies, Bermudas, British Honduras, &c. Altogether there is no reason to be dissatisfied with our volume of foreign trade, so far as it has gone, and as regards our Colonial empire we may rest assured that the improvement will be maintained.

Next Week's Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society, which is to be held next week, did not until a week ago promise to be very interesting, but there is a chance of sport now. Mr. Theophilus Nicholls has given notice of the following motion:—

Seeing the very slender chance of a Pharmacy Bill ever becoming law, and taking into serious consideration the insecure position of pharmaceutical titles and the unsatisfactory state of pharmacy law, the Council are requested without delay to have recourse to a test-case to settle once and for all the question of "company pharmacy" and dispensing of prescriptions; further, the Council are requested to move in the direction of obtaining exemption for all registered chemists and druggists and pharmaceutical chemists from stamp-duty on all nostrums prepared and sold by them retail only.

There are two thorny and popular subjects with sufficient in

them to warrant an adjournment for luncheon, which might be served in the examination-hall at 2*s.* a head, as is done in Edinburgh. A third topic may occupy the attention of the members. At last week's Council-meeting there was a lengthy discussion in regard to what is known as the "hybrid committee" (see *C. & D.*, May 9, pages 736-7). This is not officially reported, and Scotch members are indignant that a discussion which justified their contentions should be officially suppressed. In these days of a free Press anything of that nature is obviously stupendous folly from the wordly point of view, and suicidal so far as the members' interests are concerned. The part of the discussion so dealt with is substantially all that follows from the bottom of the first column, page 736, of our report.

Moribund, not Dead.

Our Parliamentary correspondent believes the Pharmacy Bill is as good as dead for this Session. Its introducers never expected that it would live through the Session, but as long as the Bill is before the House it is alive, and there is an opportunity for chemists to instruct their members of Parliament in the way they should go. There are now five active opponents of the Bill, Mr. Alexander Cross, of Cam-lachie, and Mr. Harwood, of Bolton, having put down blocking motions. Both gentlemen have been interviewed by our representative, and the arguments which they use are so utterly opposed to the principle of the existing law that the constituents of these gentlemen should promptly let them know that they ought to study the law before they go further. We observe that pharmaceutical companies in Belfast, Cork, and Dublin are responsible for Mr. Gilhooly's opposition. The Bill will only affect these houses indirectly, but should it ever pass with the Companies clause the Irish Acts would promptly be amended. As the crux of the whole matter now is the regulation of pharmaceutical companies, and as these are at present being registered at the rate of about six a week, we strongly advise chemists and druggists who are qualified by training and examination to keep pegging away in support of the Bill until Parliament recognises the necessity of referring the subject to a Select Committee with a view to definite legislation upon it.

Company-chemists v. the Pharmaceutical Society.

A page advertisement headed as above has been appearing in some of the daily papers in London and the provinces recently. It is signed by Mr. Jesse Boot, managing director of five limited companies which he has originated, and it sets forth that certain members of the Pharmaceutical Society have expressed doubts as to whether company-chemists generally have sufficient qualified managers on their staffs to afford each branch the services of a qualified manager. Mr. Boot gives the names of 364 qualified chemists on the staff of Boots Cash Chemists, who have 278 branches. This leaves apparently eighty-six qualified men in excess of those required to manage all the branches. Mr. Boot offers 20*l.* to any public hospital in respect of any name in his list which is shown to be inaccurate. The advertisement is undoubtedly effective, especially at present, when Mr. Boot is so energetically opposing the Pharmacy Bill, but it does not exactly touch the point made by some of his critics—namely, that the managers of his branches are not in all cases qualified chemists, and that, although there may be a qualified chemist at each shop, that person is provided for selling and dispensing poisons and not to manage the shop. Of course, the law at present does not require Mr. Boot or anyone else to have qualified chemists as the actual managers of shops. One of the objects of the Pharmacy Bill is to provide for this. It is as much to Mr. Boot's

interests as anybody's that so useful a provision as this should be enacted, and it is particularly to the interests of large companies that there should be a qualified directorate. Sooner or later legislation on the subject must be got, and the heads of companies will be wise if they look at the matter in this light, so as to pursue a mending policy rather than an ending one.

Spectacle-prescribing.

The *Lancet* last week likened a man who goes to an optician for spectacles to a man who goes to a druggist to be prescribed for instead of going to a physician. The analogy is not very apt, as very few medical men know how to fit spectacles, but most of them have a knowledge of prescribing. The "poor and rash" man who is taken as an example prefers for several reasons to go to the humble spectacle-fitter, and until medical men take up sight-testing there is no alternative. The medical men who practise as oculists, and do splendid work, are not sufficiently numerous to supply the wants of the population. It occurs to us that the medical Press, instead of jeering at "so-called opticians," might urge upon medical men the desirability of catering for those who need spectacles; the physiological knowledge acquired in the course of the qualifying curriculum would give them an immense advantage over the "tradesman." Post-graduate courses of sight-testing could be established, and then the General Medical Council might be petitioned to permit the words "spectacle-fitter" to be put on the brass plate in juxtaposition with "physician and surgeon." It would not then be necessary to advise medical practitioners that they "will act wisely in assisting the public to understand that many spectacle-sellers are not only ready, but even eager, to rush in where the practitioners themselves may properly fear to tread."

Motor-trade.

We have had some inquiry regarding the use of picric acid with petrol for motor-bicycles, and there appears to be a good thing for chemists in it as a side-line. The trouble is that technically picric acid sold for this purpose is an explosive and requires an explosive-licence, but the Home Office may modify the terms, especially if retail chemists appeal to them in regard to the matter. The best way to retail the acid is to mix 44 gr. of it with sufficient paraffin oil (kerosene) to fill a 3-oz. bottle. This should be labelled suitably with directions that the contents suffice for $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. of petrol. There is good business to be done in it, especially if fancy prices are not charged. Sixpence for the 3-oz. bottle would be a fair price. There is considerable business to be done in motor-materials, especially petrol, and chemists should get their share of it.

Menthol-water.

Bournemouth medical men are now prescribing menthol-water as a vehicle for gargles and nasal douches. Doubtless their prescriptions will go to other parts of the country where menthol is unknown. Perhaps dispensers will note in their copies of the "Art of Dispensing" or "Pharmaceutical Formulas" that aqua menthol is made in the same way as aqua camphore B.P., the excess of menthol being filtered off. We are indebted to Mr. Stewart Hardwick, of Bournemouth, for this information.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. BROWN, GOULD & CO., 52-54 Oxford Street, W.C., tell in a 36-page pamphlet "how a big business is built up by advertising." Camwal advertisements point the moral.

MESSRS. BURGOYNE, BURRIDGES & CO., Coleman Street, E.C., have issued a new edition of their illustrated price-list of medicinal, toilet, and household requisites, and will send a copy to any of our subscribers who ask for it.

HORSE-DRINKS.—In regard to the case reported on page 753 of our last issue, we understand that the point in dispute between Algernon Lawes (Limited) and their customer was solely whether the order was given, and Judge Edge found that it was.

THE "VAMPIRE" FLY-CATCHER, manufactured by Messrs. Kay Bros. (Limited), Stockport, is now supplied with labels in all languages. Any of our subscribers who have not read "Something about Flies" will get a copy of this interesting pamphlet on application to Messrs. Kay Bros.

"HYPO" in tabloid form is the latest of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s products. Each tablet contains dried salt equivalent to 44 gr. of the crystallised, and one to two in 1 oz. of water form the fixing-solution. We ought to add that this 44-gr. hypo tabloid is new only as regards strength. The firm have made "tabloid" hypo before, but not so strong.

THE ROYAL INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE (Atkinson & Barker's) is now on the P.A.T.A. list, as we mentioned recently, and the receipt of samples from the manufacturers, Messrs. Robert Barker & Son, Manchester, shows that the preparation is as it has been made for over a century. There are few, if any, proprietary medicines for children which have so long a record behind them.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS who are appealed to by mothers for advice in regard to their children (and that is an everyday occurrence) will find useful a leaflet published by Messrs. John Wright & Co., Bristol, at 8d. a dozen. It is entitled "Simple Rules for Preventing Infantile Complaints and Deaths among Infants," by Dr. J. T. C. Nash, medical officer of health, Southend-on-Sea.

"SODA-WATER at the Rate of 321½ 6s. per Dozen." is the title of a pamphlet published by Messrs. Stevenson & Howell (Limited), 95A Southwark Street, S.E. It tells of the bottle of soda-water which was sunk in the *Royal George* on August 29, 1782, and which they bought on March 11, 1903. Also something about the *Royal George* itself, how it was sunk, and the recovery of some of its contents in 1839.

THE SODA-FOUNTAIN.—The possibilities of luxurious decoration in the pharmacy are well illustrated in the artistic advertisement of the L. A. Becker Company, of 86 Franklin Street, Chicago, which appears in this issue. The magnificence of the twentieth-century sanitary soda-fountain, with its coloured fresco, pillared sides, and mirrored front, is enticing to the jaded worker amid the drab surroundings of the ordinary pharmacy. There are many British pharmacists with ambition and opportunity to extend the soda-fountain trade in this country, and those might profitably write to the L. A. Becker Company for further details.

NON-NICOTINE CIGARS.—The average person would say that if tobacco is robbed of its nicotine, it is robbed of its virtue and any pleasure there may be in smoking a good cigar. Dr. Kissling has proved this to be erroneous, and under a process devised by him cigars are made of tobacco-leaf from which nicotine has been removed, so that only 0.1 per cent. remains. These cigars are being put on the English market by Mr. Frederick Pfister, 15 Fore Street, London, E.C., who will send five samples post free to any of our subscribers for 1s. 6d., so that they may assure themselves that while the flavour is retained the cigars do not have the depressing influence that those have which contain the natural amount of nicotine. We have tried them and think the cigars are specially suited for chemists' trade.

DALTONIA INSURANCE SOAP.—The idea of giving policies of accident and insurance with various useful articles has been extended to a toilet-soap introduced by the Daltonia Insurance Soap Company, 85 Fore Street, London, E.C., who put up six good 2d. cakes in a neat box with a policy of insurance for 500l. if killed, 250l. if totally disabled, and 100l. if partially disabled, the General Accident Assurance (Limited) issuing the policy. The Daltonia Insurance Soap Company say

Insurance soap protects your skin,
The policy your next-of-kin.

They have copyrighted this couplet and registered the name of the soap, and to ensure the good will of retailers have placed the soap on the P.A.T.A., 9s. a dozen being the minimum wholesale price and 1s. a box the retail price. A neat showcard is given to retailers.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Carriers' Liabilities.—Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., sitting in the City of London Court on May 8, had before him the case of *Wade v. Pickfords* in regard to the value of five drums of oil given to the defendants by plaintiffs for delivery to a Mr. Chessel, of Southall, which had never been delivered. It appeared from the statements by the counsel and the evidence that the defendants carried the oil as far as their system went and forwarded it by the Great Western Railway to Southall, advising Mr. Chessel of the fact. The advice-note was, however, delivered to another person than Mr. Chessel, and this person received the oil on presenting the advice-note. The question for the Judge to decide was as to the liability of the carriers (defendants), who claimed that the advice-note exonerated them, and they were not responsible for the incorrect delivery of that note. Judge Lumley Smith said the matter was rather important, and he would look into the points which had been raised, and give judgment on another occasion.

Use of the Royal Arms.—At Bow Street, on May 9, Mr. Henry Glave, draper, New Oxford Street, was summoned for using or assuming the Royal arms in connection with his trade without the authority of his Majesty, or any of the Royal Family or Government Department, in such a way as to be calculated to lead other persons to believe that he carried on his calling under such authority. The Royal Warrant-holders' Association prosecuted, and their case was that the Royal arms appeared in several recesses on the upper part of the defendant's property. It was proved by the defence that the arms formed part of the building, and were not assumed or intended to mislead, and were put up with the consent of a Government Department, the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, who were the superior landlords. The Royal Warrant-holders' Association offered to pay all the expenses of taking down the arms, but to this the defendant could not consent. Finally the Magistrate (Sir Albert de Rutzen) held that there was nothing to show that Mr. Glave had assumed the Royal arms in connection with his business, and dismissed the summons.

Messrs. J. R. Wood & Co. (Limited), coal-merchants, were on May 13 at Marylebone fined 10*l.*, with 5*s.* costs, for using the Royal arms. The defence was that the coal-merchants were contractors to the Government.

Copyright in Photographs.—The Court of Appeal, presided over by the Master of the Rolls, on May 12, reversed a decision by Mr. Justice Ridley and a common jury in regard to infringement of copyright in photographs. It was the case of *Boucas v. Cooke* and others. Cooke, the boy-preacher, went to Boucas and had his photograph taken for advertising purposes. These he proposed to pay for and to buy the negative. He got eighteen copies of the photograph and offered to pay for them, but Boucas declined the proposal. Thereupon Cooke got a Mr. Reynolds to make copies from the print, and several thousand copies were sold. Hence the action before Mr. Justice Ridley, which resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff and an injunction restraining the defendants from further publishing the photograph. The Court of Appeal has now entered judgment for the defendants. In the course of the remarks by the Master of the Rolls, it appeared that the judgment of the lower court had turned upon the question of property in the negative, whereas there was a contract between Boucas and Cooke to supply a photograph for a consideration, and, according to the Act and decisions upon it, this gave Cooke the right of reproduction. The fact that Boucas refused payment did not affect the terms of the contract. The decision, therefore, upholds that previously laid down by Mr. Justice North in *Pollard v. Photographic Company*.

Pharmacy Act, 1868.

BALLIKINRAIN ANT-KILLER.

THE case against Messrs. Alexander Cross & Sons (Limited), seedsmen, Glasgow, at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society, on a charge of selling poison contained in Ballikrain ant-killer, was called for the third time in Glasgow Sheriff Court on Wednesday, May 13, when proof was to have been led. A letter was, however, read intimating that with the consent of both parties a postponement of the trial till June 10 had been agreed upon (probably in view of the Royal functions taking place in Edinburgh this week, and the visit of the King and Queen to Glasgow on May 14). His Lordship acquiesced in the arrangement, and the trial was accordingly postponed.

BOW'S LINIMENT.

At the Bishop Auckland County Court on Tuesday, May 12, before Judge O'Connor, an action was brought by the Pharmaceutical Society against John Thomas Maughan, grocer and wine and spirit merchant, of Coundran, to recover 5*l.*, the amount of a penalty incurred by the defendant for selling a compound containing morphine, and known as Dr. Bow's liniment. Mr. R. S. Holmes, of Newcastle, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. W. E. Booth, of Bishop Auckland, was for the defence. Mr. Holmes adduced evidence to show that a lady detective purchased a bottle of the compound, which was on the counter, from one of the defendant's assistants. For the defence Mr. Booth submitted that the compound was in a private drawer in the shop, and was being used by the defendant for his family. The assistant who sold it had been told that it was not for sale. His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff Society for 5*l.* and costs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

IRON PILLS.

At the Lambeth Police Court, on May 7, William George Brooks, herbalist, Southampton Street, Camberwell, was summoned for selling iron pills which were found upon analysis to contain 100 per cent. of matter devoid of ferrous carbonate. Mr. G. W. Marsden, solicitor to the Council, appeared in support of the summons, and the defendant was represented by Mr. W. H. Armstrong. The purchase of three dozen of the pills was proved by Mr. Charles Pardoe. Inspector Groom stated that when he explained to the defendant that the pills had been bought for the purpose of being analysed the defendant replied, "I did not notice he said iron pills; they are female pills. There is no iron in them." The defendant gave evidence on his own behalf. He said he had been in the shop for eighteen years and had never sold iron pills during the whole of that time. The witness Pardoe came into the shop and asked if he kept "Royal pills." He replied "Yes," and, after asking the price, Pardoe asked for three dozen. He served Pardoe with three dozen pennyroyal pills. Pardoe did not ask for iron pills. Mr. Francis came to the conclusion that iron pills were asked for, and ordered the defendant to pay a fine of 20*s.* and 17*s.* 6*d.* costs.

WHAT IS MILK OF SULPHUR?

At the Westminster Police Court, Fredk. Littlewood, general storeman, 4 Strutton Ground, Westminster, was summoned for selling milk of sulphur adulterated with 50 per cent. of calcium sulphate. Mr. Strutt, chief sanitary officer, prosecuted. Defendant said: I don't think Mr. Strutt suggests that this is adulterated to that extent. As soon as I received the summons I sent some of the milk of sulphur to my analyst, and he agrees with what Mr. Strutt has said. But he also says that if you keep this milk of sulphur a long time this is the form it takes. Mr. Sheil: That is so, but you must not do it. You have not been charged with adulteration, but with negligence. Defendant: I have a large number of shops, and took over this particular business some five years ago. In the stock was 1½ lb. of this milk of sulphur. I have still 1 lb. left, so your Worship will see how much we sell. It is a pure oversight. Mr. Sheil: I will only fine you 40*s.* and 14*s.* 6*d.* costs.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

At Over Police Court on May 4, Harold C. Whitby, chemist, 58 High Street, Winsford, was fined 10*s.* and costs for selling camphorated oil which Mr. Carter Bell, the county analyst, certified to be deficient in camphor to the extent of 43 per cent., and contained mineral oil instead of olive oil.

At the Thames Police Court on May 8, Solomon Lippchitz, druggist, of 26 Fieldgate Street, Commercial Road, E., was summoned, before Mr. Dickinson, for selling camphorated oil deficient in camphor to the extent of at least 60 per cent. of the amount required by the British Pharmacopoeia. Mr. George Hay Young, who prosecuted on behalf of the Stepney Borough Council, said the assistant who sold the oil stated that it had been prepared according to the Russian Pharmacopoeia. As a matter of fact, the camphorated oil was below the Russian Pharmacopoeia standard.

In reply to the charge, defendant said he was not in the shop at the time the inspector visited the place. All his customers were Russians, and his drugs had to be prepared according to the Russian Pharmacopœia. Since he had been in the shop there had hardly been an English customer.

Mr. Dickinson told defendant if he kept a drug-shop in England he must sell drugs according to the English standard. He hoped it would be widely disseminated that all foreign druggists must sell according to the British Pharmacopœia. There would be a penalty of 20s. and 23s. costs.

SIGMUND A. COHEN, chemist, 253 Commercial Road, E., was summoned for a similar offence, in his case the deficiency amounting to at least 90 per cent.

Mr. Lilley, who appeared for defendant, said although the latter was the owner of the shop, he did not look after the business himself.

Mr. Dickinson: He puts the pence into his own pocket, and employs a "greener" to poison the public.

Defendant was fined 40s. and 23s. costs.

MRS. LIZZIE MORGAN, of 51 Ben Jonson Road, Limehouse, was the third defendant. It was stated that the name over the shop was "Goosey & Rogers." The sample was deficient in camphor to the extent of 40 per cent. A penalty of 20s. and 23s. costs was imposed.

THE COMMERCIAL STANDARD.

THE attendance of the ordinary public at Clerkenwell Police Court on the afternoons of May 12 and 13 was distinguished by its smallness and respectability. The ordinary *habitué* of the courts was absent, and his place taken by a number of medical men, chemists, and wholesale druggists, from town and country. The occasion was the hearing of the case of the Islington Borough Council against Boots, Cash Chemists (Limited), regarding methylated soap-liniment sent back from the Appeal Court. Mr. D'Eyncourt, on entering, witnessed the rather rare sight of two eminent barristers wedged into the overcrowded solicitors' well of the Court—viz., Mr. MacMorran, K.C., and Mr. Bonsey (instructed by Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby), who appeared for the defendants. Mr. Bramall, solicitor, was for the prosecution.

Mr. MacMorran (in an opening which took an hour) said the case had been sent back from the High Courts so that the learned Magistrate might hear evidence as to the existence of a commercial standard. His contention he reduced to the proposition: If the thing sold is a well-known commercial article sold under a known name, and the buyer asks for it under that name and gets it, then he has got an article of the nature, substance, and quality demanded.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: Quite so. By the way, am I expected to send this case back to the High Court again. I thought from some of the remarks of the Lord Chief Justice (as set out in the shorthand notes with which Mr. Beck has kindly supplied me) that he rather expected it back again.

Mr. MacMorran: That will depend, of course, on whether you decide wholly or partly on a question of law, or of facts. The order, I think, clearly contemplates that you hear the evidence on a commercial standard and deal with it. Continuing, he said his point was that soap-liniment, the substance bought, was of the nature, substance, and quality demanded. The High Court appeared to think that the learned Magistrate had given the case of *Dickens v. Randerston* too wide an application.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: Yes, so it seems.

Mr. MacMorran said he did not contend that a person asking for a drug in the Pharmacopœia is not, *prima facie*, entitled to get it according to the B.P. standard; but there are many articles in the Pharmacopœia which have also a popular application. In the case of *Dickens v. Randerston*, Mr. Justice Phillimore, in his judgment, stated that "the defendant had failed to prove there was a commercial standard for the article. He did not attempt to prove that such a standard existed." Soap-liniment, counsel continued, is a commercial article known by that name and was made and sold by that name before the British Pharmacopœia came into existence. Moreover, it was sold at a price at which the B.P. article cannot be obtained.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: Do you make a distinction between "soap-liniment" and "liniment of soap"?

Mr. MacMorran: I am not sure whether there may or may not be. In any case it is a small matter, but the liniment was sold as a commercial article long before the B.P. was compiled.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: But this was made up from older Pharmacopœias, was it not?

Mr. MacMorran: No, no; I don't think so. The statement in the preface will show that. At any rate, the Pharmacopœia contains a great many commercial articles which are none the less commercial because they are included there. For instance, there are starch, sherry, iron wire, cotton wool, and soft soap. Soft soap is a perfectly well-known commercial article, of which the defendants sell tons in the course of the year; but surely it could not be urged that in that case the B.P. article should be supplied.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: Perhaps there is no difference.

Mr. MacMorran: Oh, yes; a considerable difference. The B.P. article is about three times the value of the other. In the case of *White v. Bywater* things were different, he urged, for the B.P. is undoubtedly the standard for tincture of opium, but soap-liniment is one of a limited number of things found in the Pharmacopœia of a class commercial in character, and having a recognised existence as articles of commerce.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: But why are things like sherry and brandy in the Pharmacopœia?

Mr. MacMorran: For the use of physicians in the making of prescriptions. It is very necessary that physicians should know the exact alcoholic strength of these things for prescribing purposes. He then went on to explain the difference between methylated spirit and rectified spirit, saying that he judged that Mr. D'Eyncourt had formed the opinion that methylated spirit is inferior to the rectified.

Mr. D'Eyncourt said he understood it was inferior by reason of its smell, taste, and quality.

Mr. MacMorran said the two spirits are exactly the same except that the methylated spirit has an admixture of naphtha, which is put in simply to prevent its being sold as a beverage. He detailed historically the steps that led to the methylation of spirit, referring to the notice issued by the Inland Revenue authorities authorising the use of methylated spirit in the preparation of the liniments of soap, compound camphor, aconite, and belladonna.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: It can be only used for these four things?

Mr. MacMorran: These are special exemptions for chemists only. Anyone, of course, can use it in arts or manufactures, but he must have a special licence. This notice to chemists, he continued, showed to what extent the Legislature recognised the fact that soap-liniment is made with methylated spirit. He would call evidence to show that soap-liniment prepared with methylated spirit had for many years past been made and sold by chemists, and that in all the London hospitals, without exception, soap-liniment is made only with methylated spirit. The Lord Chief Justice, in the course of the hearing, had said the question of the price charged might be an important element, as one would not expect to get the rectified liniment at the price of the methylated. In this case the price charged for the liniment was at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per oz., whereas the ordinary price of rectified spirit is not only many times that, but the duty alone amounts to $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. The price alone was evidence that the commercial article was supplied, and the mere fact of the article being in the B.P. under the same name does not take away the right of persons to sell the commercial article.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: Is there not something in the Pharmacy Acts about unqualified persons compounding drugs wrongly?

Mr. MacMorran: That has only to do with compounding, sir, and does not apply. Counsel read the section of the Pharmacy Acts dealing with the point in support of his contention.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: Then you may sell a medicine in the Pharmacopœia, even although it has been compounded wrongly?

Mr. MacMorran: Certainly. The word "compound" has, however, more reference to the making of prescriptions; but there is nothing to restrain a chemist from lawfully selling a wrongly compounded medicine, in good faith.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: I see; you hold that the person who wrongly compounded a liniment of soap, for instance, would be liable, but the seller would not.

Mr. MacMorran: I say *might* be liable.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: Quite so; it is a very difficult subject, I recognise.

Mr. MacMorran: It may be difficult, sir, but I do not think it is important. Dealing again with the question raised by the Magistrate as to the purchaser getting what he "demands," Mr. MacMorran said an inspector going into a shop may be perfectly aware of what he is going to get, and yet there may be an offence. The question, rather, was what would the ordinary person—the man in the street—expect to get, and what would he be honestly supplied with. Or, taking it a step further, he said: What is ordinarily sold is the thing which the average person demands. He instanced "blue-black ink." The ordinary person is quite unaware of what "blue-black ink" is composed, but he gets what is usually supplied for "blue-black ink," therefore he gets what he demands.

Mr. Bramall asked whether it was intended to call the actual seller of the liniment. He was not present, but Mr. MacMorran promised to put him in the box next day. Evidence was then called.

Mr. Richard Bannister, F.I.C., examined by Mr. Bonsey, said he was in the Inland Revenue laboratory at Somerset House for thirty-seven years, during four years of which he was deputy-principal. Methylated spirit was first legalised in 1855, the reason being that in 1853 application was made to the Government for permission to use a cheap spirit mixed with naphtha for the purification of a particular kind of oil. This was granted, and it occurred to Mr. Wilson, before whom the matter was placed, that this exemption might be extended with advantage to other manufactures in which spirit was used. A series of experiments was made in the laboratory, and the matter was ultimately placed in the hands of Professor Graham (of University College), Professor Hofmann (of the Royal College of Science), and Professor Redwood (of the Pharmaceutical Society), who experimented and issued a report, on the strength of which the methylation of alcohol was legalised. Amongst the purposes for which methylated spirit was then made legal was the preparation of soap-liniment. Shortly afterwards it was found that the methylated spirit could and was being purified for making various beverages. To meet this, and to make it better as a burning fluid, a quantity of petroleum spirit was afterwards added. The methylated-spirit licence has been required by the user or vendor from the first. The duty on rectified spirit works out at $1\frac{1}{4}$ per oz. Methylated spirit is largely used in London, especially in hospitals, for making liniment of soap. During the thirty-seven years he was at Somerset House no complaint had been made or proceedings taken in connection with the making of soap-liniment with methylated spirit, and for a considerable portion of the period all the analyses under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts came under his notice.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bramall as to whether he could suggest any reason why chemists should override the fifteenth section of the Pharmacy Acts, Mr. Bannister said he had never been concerned in the matter from the point of view of the Pharmacy Acts. He had made soap-liniment for his own use with methylated spirit. He made, and bought, the methylated liniment because it was cheaper and quite as effective as the rectified preparation. Mr. Bramall wanted to know how many methylated-spirit licences had been granted to retail chemists for making soap-liniment during the last five years of Mr. Bannister's tenure at Somerset House. Mr. Bannister could not recollect, and as Mr. Bramall laboured the point, Mr. MacMorran brought out in re-examination that after the date of the general orders no special permits were required by chemists for making soap-liniment.

Dr. James Edmunds, senior physician of the London Temperance Hospital, and for fifty years in actual medical practice, said if soap-liniment were ordered by a physician as "lin. saponis" or "soap liniment B.P.," the Pharmacopœia article should be supplied, but the methylated liniment was always supplied for popular use. In the ordinary course of things, if he went into a chemist's shop and asked for "Four ounces of soap-liniment," he would expect to get soap-liniment made with methylated spirit. Medicinally

the methylated liniment is as good as the rectified, the soft soap being the essential ingredient. Shown Squire's "Pharmacopœias of the London Hospitals," he said he knew the book well, and having gone through the work, found that in all the hospitals of London methylated spirit is used in the preparation of soap-liniment. In reply to the Magistrate, Dr. Edmunds said if he wrote "soap-liniment" on a piece of paper he would expect to get the methylated liniment, but if he wrote "linimentum saponis" he would expect the B.P. preparation. Mr. D'Eyncourt in looking through Squire's "Pharmacopœias" remarked that the soap-liniments there mentioned were called "linimentum saponis"—a circumstance which Dr. Edmunds pointed out as in favour of his contention.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bramall: Then you hold that any chemist asked for a drug is justified in supplying something different from that of the Pharmacopœia?

Dr. Edmunds: In compounding a physician's prescription a chemist is bound by the Pharmacopœia, but in the case of many popular remedies he may follow the general run of practice and custom.

Mr. Bramall: Can you lay down a general principle on which a chemist may neglect the Pharmacopœia when a prescription is not brought to him?

Dr. Edmunds: If the article required is a popular remedy, such as this, he may; if not a popular remedy, it is doubtful.

Mr. Bramall: Is steel wine a popular remedy?

Dr. Edmunds: Yes.

Mr. Bramall: If I went into a chemist's shop and asked for steel wine what should I get?

Dr. Edmunds: The B.P. article, I should think, because there is no other.

Mr. Bramall: But the steel wine in Squire's book is quite different from the B.P. article?

Mr. MacMorran: There is no "steel wine" in the Pharmacopœia.

In like manner Mr. Bramall instanced "lin. saponis mollis" of Squire, but it was found that he was using an old edition of the book, and the question dropped.

Dr. F. J. Smith, senior physician to the London Hospital, deposed that about 50 gals. of methylated soap-liniment is used in the London Hospital every month, and, from inquiries he had made during the past few weeks, he could not find that any hospital in London used other than soap-liniment made with methylated spirit. With regard to what the public should get when asking for soap-liniment, Dr. Smith said forcibly that the public had no right to go meddling with the Pharmacopœia, but to take what they got. They had no business to expect to get the Pharmacopœia preparations unless they had a physician's prescription. Any other case came under the category of an ordinary commercial transaction. He did not think the public ought even to expect to get tincture of opium B.P. when laudanum is asked for.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: You do not really mean that, surely?

Dr. Smith: I do, emphatically.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: Then you think the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts a mistake? Perhaps you contend that one should never go without a prescription?

Dr. Smith: I do. (Laughter.) In further evidence he said he would expect his servant, if sent to a chemist for "soap-liniment," to be supplied with the methylated preparation.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: Why is methylated spirit not used in the B.P.

Dr. Smith: I cannot see the reason. I am quite sure it is as efficacious as the rectified.

Mr. C. A. Hill, of Davy Hill & Co., wholesale druggists, Southwark Street, S.E., said his firm supplied methylated soap-liniment exclusively to hospitals and unions. They had held an Army contract and supplied about four tons of methylated soap-liniment to the Army principally for use in South Africa. The Army authorities preferred the methylated, although for sending abroad it is actually cheaper to supply the rectified in bond. He pointed this fact out to one of the officers in charge, who informed him that the question had been threshed out, and they had agreed to use the methylated, as it was merely a case of one Government Department paying the other. The general sale for the rectified liniment is, witness continued, much less than that

for the methylated, and customers expect to get the methylated liniment in the ordinary course.

In reply to Mr. Bramall, witness said his firm do not supply many cheap drug-stores. If a customer wrote an order for "lin. saponis" he would send both kinds. Questioned by Mr. D'Eyncourt, he said, apart from the Army, the proportion they sold to chemists was four of methylated to one of rectified liniment.

Mr. F. W. Truman, chemist and druggist, 71 Old Kent Road, S.E., gave particulars of his forty years' experience. He never thinks of giving anything but the methylated liniment, and has never had a complaint. He has had a pint of the rectified liniment in stock since 1898, which has never yet been required. He was cross-examined at considerable length by Mr. Bramall, but nothing material was elicited. In reply to Mr. D'Eyncourt, witness said he would not feel he had done wrong if he gave the rectified liniment provided the purchaser paid him 6d. an ounce for it. If a customer asked for "liniment of soap" he would ask which kind he wanted, but not otherwise.

THE WEDNESDAY HEARING.

The first witness on Wednesday afternoon was

Mr. Henry Potter (Potter & Clarke, Artillery Lane, E.), who said he was well acquainted with the demand for manufactured medicines, particularly in the East-end of London. The soap-liniment supplied generally to the trade by his firm is the methylated. Of this they sell thirty times as much as the rectified. Methylated soap-liniment is a well-known commercial article, and has been sold as soap-liniment for forty years to his personal knowledge. He could not speak from personal experience of what would be got from a retail chemist in the ordinary way if soap-liniment were asked for, but from what chemist-customers have told him the methylated only would be supplied.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: What about that, Mr. MacMorran?

Mr. MacMorran: I submit that that is a matter of reputation, your worship, and entirely admissible evidence.

Cross-examined, witness said he had no experience of what West-end chemists do in regard to soap-liniment, but he knew that chemists in the North of London (where his firm had perhaps one hundred customers) invariably use methylated liniment. In most of these cases the firm's travellers got the orders, and many customers might, of course, tell the traveller what kind of liniment was required, but if "lin. saponis" were ordered by letter the methylated was supplied unless the contrary were indicated. Mr. Bramall then questioned Mr. Potter regarding the status of Mr. Charles Umney in the trade, confronting him with THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of August 9, 1902, page 242, where it was reported that Mr. Umney said at a meeting of the Drug-trade Appeal Fund that "he was not sure that they [chemists] would benefit themselves by fighting the methylated-liniment case." Mr. Bramall asked whether there are not several qualities of castor oil, to which witness replied that if castor oil were ordered the filtered oil would be supplied, and not the lubricating-oil.

Mr. MacMorran inquired whether Mr. Bramall intended calling Mr. Umney as a witness, and, having received a negative reply, said he had heard opinions attributed to Mr. Umney which were not quite consistent with that quoted.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: That shows the danger of public speaking.

Mr. MacMorran: It also shows the danger of quoting from a speech the assertions attributed to someone, when not prepared to call the speaker to support the correctness of the report.

In reply to the Magistrate, Mr. Potter said the ratio of profit to the wholesaler on the two liniments is about the same.

Mr. E. S. Waring, chemist and druggist, of the manufacturing-department of Boots Pure-drug Company (Limited), with thirty years' experience of the drug-trade, said methylated soap-liniment is supplied when soap-liniment is ordered. The Boots Companies, he continued, were instituted to afford the poor and the middle classes the facilities in cheap prices enjoyed by the wealthier classes in corporations like the Army and Navy Society and Civil Service Stores. There is, he added, a large sale for methylated soap-liniment amongst the poorer classes in all country districts. There is forty times more methylated soap-liniment sold by Boots

than rectified. With regard to the retail profit, 6 oz. of the methylated cost 3d., and in this case was sold at 4½d. The rectified liniment costs 1s. for the same quantity, and is retailed at 2s. Replying to a question subsequently raised by the Magistrate, Mr. Waring said the reason for demanding a larger proportionate profit on the rectified article is because the cheaper liniment sells forty times quicker than the other, and the locked-up capital in the duty-paid spirit requires a higher ratio of profit. The defendants were not connected with the Drug-trade Appeal Fund mentioned. The expenses of defending the action were being entirely borne by Boots Cash Chemists Southern (Limited).

In cross-examination Mr. Bramall took Mr. Waring through the inception of the Boots Companies, and asked whether it is not a fact that the Boots shops were started with drugs advertised at very low prices in order to attract customers from the old-established chemist. Mr. Waring denied this. Mr. Bramall then handed up a bottle of soap-liniment obtained the previous day at one of Boots shops, and asked whether the label on it—"The Liniment—Soap"—was a proper one. Mr. Waring thought it was not, but it was perfectly fair. If, when selling soap-liniment, the customer were told it was prepared with methylated spirit, he did not think he would object, especially when the price was made known. In re-examination Mr. Waring said the proportion of B.P. soft-soap, as compared with ordinary soft-soap that was sold by Boots, would be as $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. to about 50 tons.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: Would you use B.P. soft-soap in making this liniment of soap?

Mr. Waring: Yes, even in making the methylated liniment.

Mr. John Faull, chemist and druggist, Menstone, near Leeds, said he had been in business as a chemist (until four years ago, when he retired) for over forty years. He was in the trade before methylated spirit was introduced, and he had prepared soap-liniment with methylated spirit from the first, selling it before the first British Pharmacopœia was published. He had never made soap-liniment with rectified spirit since the methylation order of 1855. The rectified liniment had no sale in the district (Bradford) where he was in business. If a person came into a chemist's shop and asked for soap-liniment in the ordinary course of trade, he would be supplied with the liniment made with methylated spirit. He had not known a case in his own experience when the rectified was supplied in an ordinary sale. The cross-examination of Mr. Faull did not bring out anything material. Mr. Faull tried to answer the question regarding the discrepancy of profit on the two articles which Mr. D'Eyncourt wanted settled, his view being substantially that of Mr. Waring. Mr. Bramall then asked Mr. Faull whether he did not know he had committed a breach of the Pharmacy Acts by making soap-liniment with methylated spirit. Mr. Faull said he was not aware that he had, and Mr. MacMorran publicly advised him that he had committed no breach. Mr. Bramall then produced the London Pharmacopœia, and things got considerably tangled up between the Bench, the witness, solicitor, and counsel, until

Mr. MacMorran rose and objected definitely to the introduction of the Pharmacy Acts into the case. He would not have minded, he said, only that Mr. Bramall was trying to trap witnesses into admissions concerning the Pharmacy Acts, which had nothing whatever to do with that case. Mr. D'Eyncourt thought such evidence could not be debarred, but Mr. MacMorran pointed out that he had objected on several previous occasions, as the point regarding "compounding" had not been decided, and yet Mr. Bramall put these questions to witnesses as if there were no doubt about it. The discussion was rather heated for a few moments, but the Pharmacy Acts questions were dropped as a result.

Dr. Milsom Roberts, of Hadham, Herts, who had been in practice since 1869, said he had always used the methylated liniment for all classes of patients. He had heard soap-liniment asked for in chemists' shops, and ascertained that the methylated was always supplied.

Mr. Samborne Cook, chemist and druggist, Radford Road, Nottingham, twenty-one years in business, a member of the City Council and of the Health Committee of that Council, Chairman of the Dispensary Committee of the Board of Guardians, said in his experience generally methylated soap-liniment is supplied when soap-liniment is asked for, unless the rectified be specifically indicated. In cross-examination,

he said rectified soap-liniment might also be termed a commercial article, but to his mind the methylated liniment was more a commercial article than the other. Mr. D'Eyncourt asked which castor oil he would supply if "castor oil" were asked for? Mr. Cook replied that he would ask the customer what price per oz. ($1\frac{1}{2}d.$ or $3d.$ in his case) the customer wished to pay.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: Now, as a practical chemist, do you not consider that a person asking for an article by the name mentioned in the British Pharmacopoeia is *prima facie* entitled to be supplied with the B.P. article?

Mr. Cook would say not in every case.

Mr. J. A. Butler, chemist and druggist, Town Hall Lane, Leicester, said he had been thirty-five years in business as a chemist and druggist, and his firm have nine shops in Leicester, in all parts of the town. He corroborated the evidence of previous witnesses as to the universal sale of the methylated liniment. In reply to a question by Mr. Bonsey, he said he was there to give evidence in the interests of the trade generally, and had never met Mr. Boot in his life until the previous day in court. In cross-examination, he thought there was no distinction in a public sense between "soap-liniment" and "liniment of soap." He kept the rectified liniment in stock, but never sold it in the ordinary way. He had used "methylated soap-liniment" labels long before these prosecutions were heard of. In reply to Mr. D'Eyncourt, he said the other methylated liniments (aconite, belladonna, and compound camphor) were never sold unless on a physician's prescription.

Mr. G. J. Baldwin, chemist and druggist, Loughborough, having given corroborative evidence,

Mr. MacMorran intimated that, owing to the insinuations let fall by the prosecution, he asked leave to postpone the case in order that witnesses with London experience might be called. It had been suggested that the defendants could not get London chemists to come forward and give evidence of commercial standard, and he explained that they had purposely brought witnesses from the bigger towns in the country in order to show the universality of the custom.

Mr. D'Eyncourt thought it important that London experience should be given, and it was arranged accordingly.

Mr. Frank Mays, chemist and druggist, Reading, gave his twenty-five years' experience at Grantham, Nottingham, London, and Reading. In Kensington High Street, London, where he was an assistant for four years, the practice of selling the methylated-soap liniment for "soap-liniment" was the same as in the other places.

Mr. A. E. Spreckley, chemist and druggist, manager at Redditch for Boots (Limited)—who sold the liniment "about which there has been so much trouble," as Mr. Bramall put it—was cross-examined as to the price he sold at and the present selling price of the liniment. It was sold at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}d.$ per oz. in November, 1901, but is sold at $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per oz. now. He had rectified liniment of soap in the shop at the time. If "lin. saponis" were ordered in a prescription the rectified would be dispensed and a higher price charged. He was apprenticed with Mr. Stephen Wand, of Leicester, and while there had made and sold methylated-soap liniment in large quantities. If asked for "soap-liniment" he would sell the methylated liniment without hesitation.

The case at this point was adjourned until June 9.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re REGINALD JOHN FRANCIS (late trading as Francis, Limited), 45 (late 18) Station Road, Workington, Cumberland, Chemist and Druggist.—The deficiency in this statement amounts to 635*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* From the Official Receiver's observations it appears that the receiving-order was made on the debtor's own petition, the Sheriff and High Bailiff being in possession under executions. Debtor states he was an assistant for about three years to the business of chemist and druggist, and afterwards for one year he was studying at Westminster College. On May 5, 1902, he commenced business at 18 Station Road, Workington, purchasing the stock and fixtures for 50*l.*, and traded as Francis (Limited), his intention being to promote a limited company, but the formation of the company was not carried through. On com-

mencing business he stated he had a capital of 380*l.*, and against which he had no liabilities; but out of his capital he paid about 130*l.* for furniture and carriage of same from London. It is now stated that he borrowed the whole, or nearly the whole, of his capital from his wife. The following loans appear in the list of unsecured creditors: 417*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, cash lent by wife between April and November, 1902; 30*l.*, cash lent by father in January last. There is also a sum of 64*l.* 10*s.* said to be owing for balance of a loan on promissory-note contracted in January, 1901, or prior to his commencing business. In the list of unsecured creditors, in addition to the above loans, there is also a sum of 16*l.* 2*s.*, loan to pay out bailiffs, and the other liabilities are ordinary trade-debts and rent. The books of account kept by debtor are ledgers, day-book, invoice-book, and cash-book; but the cash-book only contains the amount of his takings from May 5, 1902, to March 21 last, and there are no particulars of any payments. Debtor states about three months ago he sold the whole of his furniture, which cost about 100*l.* at the time of his marriage in 1902, for 18*l.* to an auctioneer in Workington. Notwithstanding debtor's statement that he had no liabilities on commencing business, according to his deficiency-account on April 28, 1902, his liabilities exceeded his assets by 364*l.* 10*s.*, and since that time his losses and expenses have been as follows: Bad debts, 2*s.*; household expenses, 176*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*; depreciation on sale of furniture, 82*l.*; and carriage on same from London, 13*l.* The stock-in-trade, fixtures, fittings, &c., are being advertised for sale by tender. The Official Receiver will be glad to receive any information from creditors with regard to the dealings and property of the debtor. The following are amongst the creditors:

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-----|----|----|
| Dunbar, Wm. Reeves, Burton-on-Trent ... | 64 | 10 | 0 |
| Evaus Sons Lescher & Webb (Limited), Liverpool ... | 57 | 6 | 8 |
| Francis, Edith Mary, Leamington ... | 417 | 9 | 4 |
| Francis, Jno. Geo., Leamington ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Heath Brothers, Salford ... | 13 | 3 | 0 |
| Hockin, Wilson & Co., London ... | 12 | 6 | 4 |
| Potter & Clarke, London ... | 10 | 9 | 1 |
| Tyler & England Brothers (Limited), London ... | 12 | 2 | 4 |
| Wilkinson, Jas. F., Manchester ... | 17 | 13 | 11 |
| Wyleys (Limited), Coventry ... | 35 | 10 | 2 |

Re ARTHUR MACDONALD, trading as a Chemist at 11 Eccles New Road, Salford.—According to the accounts filed, the liabilities amount to 79*l.*, and the net assets 39*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* Bankrupt states that he commenced business "early in September, 1902," with 50*l.* borrowed capital; that he purchased the business as a going concern, agreeing to pay 150*l.* for the stock-in-trade and fixtures; attributes his deficiency wholly to the loss (145*l.*) he anticipates a forced realisation of his assets will bring about; has not kept sufficient books of account, particularly neither cash-book nor ledgers; and has not, while in business, ascertained his financial position; only first became aware of his insolvency "last week," when he heard that the vendor of the business had obtained judgment against him for the unpaid balance of the purchase-money. Causes of failure: "My inability to meet a bill of exchange given by me to the vendor of my business." The following are creditors:

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Jenkins, M., Sale ... | 110 | 0 | 0 |
| Pare, William, Bolton ... | 45 | 0 | 0 |

Re ASHMORE & SON, 33 Mincing Lane, E.C., and 44 Wall Street, New York, Merchants.

THIS case came before Mr. Registrar Giffard on Monday at the London Bankruptcy Court in relation to the public examination of the debtors. Mr. Bowyer attended for the Official Receiver, and Mr. Carrington for the debtors, and Mr. Muir Mackenzie for creditors. The debtors filed their own petition on March 19, and have lodged accounts showing gross liabilities 58,228*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* (unsecured, 10,057*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*), and net assets 2,451*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* They ascribe the failure to want of capital and losses on the purchase and sale of goods. Upon the case being called, Mr. Bowyer applied for a month's adjournment. The debtors had not yet been examined upon their statement of affairs, one being in New York, and another having been too ill to attend on the Official Receiver. He had received a letter from Mr. H. B. Ashmore intimating that it was impossible for him to attend that day owing to the necessity of his remaining in New York for a time to carry through some important business transactions, which could only be managed by himself. Mr. Muir Mackenzie asked that the examination of the debtors in England might be taken at an earlier date. His clients were desirous of eliciting some very important information relating to certain payments that had been made in New York and to certain goods over which mortgages had been given. Mr. Carrington raised no objection to a short adjournment, but hoped the examination would be taken and concluded when it came on. The hearing was adjourned until June 17.

New Companies & Company News.

HARDCASTLES (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 300 preference shares of 10*l.* each and 7,000 ordinary shares of 1*l.* each. Objects: To acquire the business now carried on at 71 and 48 East Street, Brighton, by S. B. Harcastle, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, photographic dealers, &c. The first subscribers are: H. Cramer, 24 Upper North Street, Brighton, gentleman; S. E. Meltzes, 58A, Preston Street, Brighton, accountant; F. H. Harris, 48 East Street, Brighton, chemist; Mrs. M. C. Harcastle, 71 East Street, Brighton; F. Lee, 54 Old Steine, Brighton, photographic dealer; A. E. Souch, 24 North Place, Brighton, photographer; and H. E. Kelham, 7 East Street, Brighton, chemist's assistant. The first directors are S. B. Harcastle (managing director, with 210*l.* per annum), F. H. Harris, and H. Cramer. Registered office, 71 East Street, Brighton.

TURVEY TREATMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 12,500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire from V. N. Turvey all rights in his system for the cure of alcoholic and drug excess, known as the "Turvey Treatment," now carried on by him as the "Taequara Company," and to carry on the business of specialists and experts in the treatment of alcoholism and drug addictions, chemists, druggists, dysalters, analysts, dealers in proprietary articles, &c. The first subscribers are: R. C. M. Pooley, 35 Highbury Grove, N., physician and surgeon; D. M. Robertson, Rannock, Streatham, gentleman; R. J. Buttenshaw, 119 Richmond Road, N., accountant; A. H. Jones, 56 Heathfield Road, Croydon, gentleman; P. D. Tucker, Glenelg, Bloomfield Road, Bath; A. E. Niblett, 3 Finsbury Park Road, N., newspaper manager; and C. F. West, 49 Station Road, Finchley, secretary. Minimum cash subscription, 2,000*l.* Registered office, Amberley House, 12 Norfolk Street, W.C.

SMITH BROTHERS (BRADFORD) (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a soap-maker, carried on by Sarah E. Smith at Bowling Old Lane, Bradford, as "Smith Brothers," and to carry on the same and the business of pharmaceutical, manufacturing, and general chemists, druggists, dysalters, manufacturers, distillers, importers of and dealers in perfumes, &c. The first subscribers are: Mrs. S. E. Smith, Long Close House, West Bowling, Bradford; S. Smith, Long Close House, West Bowling, Bradford, soap manufacturer; Miss C. Smith, Long Close House, West Bowling, Bradford; Miss K. S. Smith, Long Close House, West Bowling, Bradford; Miss M. C. Smith, Long Close House, West Bowling, Bradford; J. B. Childle, Folly Hall, Welsley, Bradford, accountant; and B. Lamberd, 72 Carlisle Place, Manningham, Bradford, clerk. No initial public issue. The first directors are Mrs. S. E. Smith and S. Smith. Qualification, 50*l.* Remuneration, 20*l.* each per annum, divisible. Registered office, Bowling Old Lane, Bradford.

W. WOODWARD (LIMITED).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (10,000 preference). Objects: To acquire the business of a proprietary-medicine manufacturer, pharmaceutical chemist, &c., carried on at Chaucer Street, Nottingham, as "W. Woodward," in particular to acquire the recipes for and rights to manufacture and deal in a preparation known as "Gripe-water," or "Infants' Preservative," and other medical preparations, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dysalters, invalid-food manufacturers, &c. The first subscribers are: W. Woodward, 44 Harley House, Regent's Park, N.W., manufacturing chemist; J. S. Woodward, 16 Sunderland Terrace, Bayswater, W., clerk; H. E. Hubbard, Pelham Crescent, The Park, Nottingham, chartered accountant; H. Russell, 31 Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham, bank-manager; A. Durose, Sunningholme, Alexandra Park, Nottingham, chartered accountant; W. J. Jessop, 16 King Street, Nottingham, draper; and J. T. Perry, Friar Lane, Nottingham, solicitor. No initial public issue. W. Woodward is permanent governing director (special qualification, half the ordinary shares), with power to appoint W. H. Woodward in his stead.

CASTNER-KELNER ALKALI COMPANY (LIMITED)—The net profit for the year which ended on March 31 was 59,072*l.* The directors recommend a dividend of 6 per cent.

THE COLOMBO APOTHECARIES COMPANY (LIMITED).—A report from Ceylon states that this company is about to double its nominal capital; and the directors will then issue enough, presumably, to pay for the acquisition of the businesses of Smith, Campbell & Co. and Mann & Co., recently taken over.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED)—The directors are to recommend at the next general meeting a distribution of a final dividend on the ordinary shares, for the year 1902, of 15 per cent., free of income-tax, making, with the interim dividend of 5 per cent. paid on February 14 last, 20 per cent. for the year.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO. (LIMITED).—The directors recommend a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum, making with interim dividend 30 per cent. for the year which ended on March 31. One hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds has been placed to reserve, 37,000*l.* carried forward, and 2,500*l.* written off patents.

WATKINS (LIMITED), WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, &C., HONG-KONG.—The report for 1902 states that after writing off bad and doubtful debts (\$1,706) and adding the balance carried forward from last year the profit-and-loss account shows a credit of \$15,361, from which depreciation has been written off, leaving \$11,053, out of which sum the general managers propose to pay 10 per cent. dividend, which will absorb \$10,000, leaving the remaining \$1,053 to be carried forward to new account.

W. J. BUSH & CO. (LIMITED).—The directors' report for 1902 shows gross profit amounting to 75,318*l.*, as against 67,093*l.* for the previous year. The net profit was 15,638*l.*, and, with the balance brought forward, amounts to 16,753*l.*—an increase of 6,313*l.* After deducting dividends on the preference shares, there is a balance of 10,503*l.* The directors have not yet succeeded in letting the warehouses in Artillery Lane, which are a continued loss to the company. At a general meeting of the Société Anglo-Française des Parfums Perfectionnés (Limited), held in June last, the shareholders agreed to the proposition of the directors to sell the concern to a new company, to be called the Société Française de l'Industrie Chimique. The completion of the sale is awaiting the ratification of the Court. The directors recommend a dividend on the ordinary shares of 5 per cent. for the year (which will absorb 6,250*l.*), the creation of a reserve of 2,000*l.* against the holding of 5,489 preference shares of the Société Anglo-Française des Parfums Perfectionnés (Limited), and the addition of 1,000*l.* to the reserve against sundry debtors, carrying forward the balance of 1,253*l.*

HOMOECA (LIMITED).—Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady in the Chancery Division, on Tuesday, May 12, had before him a petition on behalf of the above company asking sanction to a special resolution to reduce the capital to the extent of 89,000*l.* by writing down the preference shares, which had no preference with regard to capital, by 10*s.*, and the ordinary shares by 13*s.* 4*d.* a share. Mr. Eve, K.C., for the company, said the scheme, which had been rendered necessary by losses which the company had sustained in the depreciated value of its trade-marks and goodwill, had been submitted by the directors to all the large shareholders before any meetings were summoned, and, having obtained the support of practically the whole of the shareholders, was submitted to meetings held on March 13 and 30, which passed the resolutions. It was also submitted to special meetings of preference shareholders which were held contemporaneously, and the necessary resolution was passed, together with another resolution by which the preference shareholders were to forego their cumulative dividends, amounting to some 20,000*l.*, they having only been paid one year's preferential dividend. The resolutions were confirmed at confirmatory meetings, though by smaller majorities. The preference shareholders had since, to a very large extent, abandoned the position they had taken up when the scheme was first submitted to them, and the company now had notice that to the extent of 14,250 preference shares and some 2,500 ordinary shares the resolutions were opposed, and counsel were now instructed on behalf of two or three hundred more shareholders to oppose the petition. The directors had only put this forward as a possible scheme of bringing about a reduction, and would certainly not have submitted it to the meetings and followed it by the presentation of this petition if they had understood that the preference shareholders were not going to support it. They had no wish to press the reduction if a substantial number of preference shareholders did not give their assent. If the reduction of capital was carried out, that was really only one of the matters which the scheme contemplated. The other matter was the release by the preference shareholders of the cumulative dividends. Having regard to the fact that so large a number of preference shareholders had intimated that they did not intend to accede to that release, the directors felt that they would be committing the company to a reduction of capital which

would only be half of the scheme, and, under the circumstances, counsel did not intend to ask for an order. It was a matter for which the directors were not responsible, the preference shareholders having changed their minds, and he submitted to the dismissal of the petition. Mr. Kenyon Parker, representing certain shareholders, took exception to the statement that the preference shares were not preferential with regard to capital, and Mr. G. N. Gover, who also appeared against the petition, did not admit that there was any change of front, but said if it had occurred it was before the confirmatory meetings. At the second meeting there would have been nearly 11,000 votes against the scheme if it had not been for the Chairman refusing to admit a power of attorney representing 6,500 shares. The petition was dismissed accordingly.

WILLIAMS'S PURE-DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED).—At the Edmonton County Court on Monday, May 11, Judge Tindal Atkinson heard a petition presented by Messrs. John Sanger & Sons, 2 Winsley Street, Oxford Street, W., for the compulsory winding-up of Williams's Pure-drug Company (Limited), Ponders End, N. Mr. Naldrett, barrister, appeared for the petitioners; Mr. Fuller, barrister, represented Messrs. Allen & Hanburys (Limited), supporting creditors, and Mr. Bartley Dennis opposed. Mr. Naldrett said that the company was formed in October, 1900, the capital being 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Of the seven signatories, Robert Williams (the managing director) held 494 shares. Goods were supplied by Messrs. Sanger & Sons in November, December, January, and February last. They applied for payment in the usual way, and on February 17 they wrote to the company saying that they would have to take proceedings. Their account amounted to 102*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, and they subsequently sued the company, and obtained judgment for that sum, with 7*l.* 10*s.* costs. On February 27 a debenture or floating charge for 490*l.* on all the capital of the company, present and future, was registered in favour of Mr. Ebenezer Gibbons, one of the signatories to the articles of association. It appeared that there had been some idea of issuing the debenture in October of last year, but at that time the managing director represented that this would impair the credit of the company. It was after that month, counsel pointed out, that Messrs. Sanger & Sons supplied goods to the company. On April 3—the day on which the petitioners obtained judgment against the company—there was a meeting of the company, and a resolution was passed for voluntary winding-up, Mr. Richard Lewis, a chemist of Enfield, another signatory to the articles of association, being appointed liquidator. Mr. Naldrett said that there were only two families concerned in the matter—Williams and Gibbons—and it was practically a one-man company. The petitioners said that there had been an undue preference, and they were therefore entitled to ask for a compulsory winding-up order. Several affidavits bearing on the matter were read. Mr. Naldrett said if the voluntary winding-up were permitted the creditors would be prejudiced. Mr. Fuller also addressed the Court in support of the petition. Messrs. Allen & Hanburys' debt was 49*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, and they had been pressing the company since January. Mr. Bartley Dennis submitted that it was not necessary to have a compulsory winding-up order to attach the debenture. Section 25 of the Act of 1900 gave creditors the right to go to the Court in a voluntary winding-up, and try to set aside a debenture. Mr. Williams held all the shares save six, and it was his object to extend his business from one shop to several, expecting that Mr. Gibbons, his father-in-law, would advance him money. Mr. Gibbons did so for a time, and then stopped, and wanted his money back. After further argument, his Honour decided that the matter was one in which there should be a voluntary winding-up under the supervision of the Court. He appointed Mr. Lewis to act as receiver and manager of the business for the Court, and he would exercise his discretion whether an application should be made to set aside the debenture. He granted the costs of the petitioning creditors.

MACHINE WANTED FOR HUSKING ARECA.—In the *Ceylon Observer* of April 2 a planter draws attention to the need for some kind of machine for husking areca. We have on several occasions noticed areca offered for sale in London with a portion of the husk attached, and such produce is naturally sold below current value.

Births.

ELLIS.—On May 4, at 700 Abbeydale Road, Sheffield, the wife of Bernard Ellis, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

STRACHAN.—At Craighall Crescent, 48 Albert Street, Dundee, on May 6, the wife of R. Guild Strachan, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

WHITE.—On May 3, at 193 High Street, Borough, London, S.E., the wife of David White, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

Marriages.

GIBSON—BURKE.—At St. Mary's Catholic Church, Hexham, on May 7, by the very Rev. Canon Cooke, John Gibson, F.C.S., of Messrs. Gibson & Son, chemists, Hexham, to Ellen Clara, elder daughter of the late P. J. Burke, of Rangoon, Burma.

PUGH—WRIGHT.—At the Friends' Meeting-house, Luton, on May 12, J. J. Edgar Pugh, chemist and druggist, son of Henry Pugh, Leominster, to Jessie May, second daughter of Francis Wright, of Bridgeford, Nottingham.

Deaths.

BAILEY.—At King's Lynn last week, Mr. William Bailey, chemist and druggist, Railway Road, King's Lynn, where he had carried on business for thirty-five years. Mr. Bailey began his career as an agricultural labourer. He first got a connection with medicine by becoming porter at a hospital, where he ultimately discharged for nine years the duty of dispenser. When Mr. Parlett, chemist, of Railway Road, wished to retire, Mr. Bailey acquired the business.

COOPER.—On May 7, Mr. Charles Cooper, principal of the firm of E. Steiner & Co., Clemence Street, Limehouse, E., manufacturers of Steiner's vermin-paste. Aged 49.

GENT-DAVIS.—On May 6, at Walham Grove, Robert Gent-Davis, sometime M.P. for the Kennington division of Lambeth. Aged 46. At the age of 21 he entered the business of Sparks, White & Co., St. John Street, E.C., and in 1880 became the head of the firm.

GREEN.—At Deal, on May 4, Mr. John Green, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 71. Mr. Green, who died from heart-disease following pneumonia, had been in business at Lower Street, Deal, for forty years. He was highly respected by his fellow-townsmen. Mr. Green was, a correspondent writes, the only chemist in the town who stuck to the antiquated style of business, and only aimed at the legitimate. He became a member of the Pharmaceutical Society, and passed his Major in the year 1856, running a tie with Mr. Harry Lloyd, of Richmond. Mr. Green was a great sufferer from bronchial asthma, yet he stuck to the counter, and was remarkably cheerful and apt.

GRIFFITHS.—At Old Bank, Aberayron, on May 4, Mrs. Griffiths, widow of the late Mr. William Griffiths, chemist, Aberayron. Aged 70.

HINDLE.—At Wirksworth, Derbyshire, on May 7, Mr. James Hindle, chemist and druggist. Aged 70. Mr. Hindle was thrown from a trap, and died two hours later. He was a dealer in cattle-foods, insurance agent, and the oldest retired officer (Quartermaster-Sergeant) of the Derbyshire Volunteers, having received the Long Service medal. Mr. Hindle leaves five sons and two daughters.

HOFF.—At 29 New Bridge Street, E.C., on May 4, Mr. Leopold Hoff, sole proprietor of the Johann Hoff Malt Extract Company, of Hamburg and London. Aged 60. Mr. Hoff died suddenly in his London offices, and Mr. William Hoff, a rubber-merchant, of Hamburg, stated at the inquest that his brother Leopold suffered from a weak heart. Dr. C. J. Knight, who was called in, and who had made a *post-mortem* examination, said death was due to syncope.

REDMAYNE.—On May 12, at Harewood, Low Fell, Mr. John M. Redmayne, for many years a member of the firm of Messrs. H. L. Pattinson & Co., chemical-manufacturers, Felling Chemical-works. Aged 73.

Personalities.

MR. R. A. CRIPPS, F.I.C., Ph.C., has been re-appointed public analyst for Bournemouth.

MR. J. CAMPBELL FELL, F.C.S., has resigned the post of analyst and works chemist to Camwal (Limited).

MR. F. WALTER GWINN, Cann Hall Pharmacy, Leytonstone, has been appointed Pharmaceutical Divisional Secretary for West Ham (North) [corrected announcement].

MR. H. WILSON, F.I.C., F.C.S. (Messrs. Randall & Son, Limited, Southampton), was, at last week's meeting of the Society of Public Analysts, elected a member thereof.

PROFESSOR E. RAY LANCASTER, F.R.S., has been appointed an additional member of the Board of Agriculture Committee to investigate scab in sheep, and the use of sheep-dips.

COUNCILLOR J. CROSBY ROBSON, pharmaceutical chemist, Middlesborough-on-Tees, has been appointed educational manager for the provided schools of Coatham, Warrenby, Kirkleatham, and Wilton.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS WARD, chemist and dentist, of Southwick, Sussex, has been returned the people's churchwarden for the parish church for the thirteenth year in succession. He is the eldest son of the late Francis Ward, pharmaceutical chemist, of Grosvenor Place, Belgravia.

MR. C. GODDARD CLARKE, Mayor of Camberwell, and partner in the firm of Potter & Clarke, has been selected as the Liberal candidate for Peckham at the next parliamentary election. We observe that Mr. Clarke has written to the *British Medical Journal*, as Chairman of the Public Control Committee of the London County Council, in regard to the Council's proposal for specially skilled pathologists to aid coroners in regard to inquests if necessary. Our contemporary complained that 2*l.* 2*s.* was too small a fee, and Mr. Clarke refutes that suggestion.

PROFESSOR W. J. POPE, to whom the Chemical Society has this year awarded the Longstaff medal, was educated at the City and Guilds of London Institute, where he subsequently acted for some time as Senior Demonstrator. At this period he occupied himself principally with crystallographic measurements. From there he went to the Goldsmiths' Institute at New Cross, as Head of the Chemical Department, and in the scant leisure which falls to the lot of a polytechnic teacher contrived to publish the remarkable series of papers which demonstrated the existence of stereoisomerism among the organic derivatives of tin, sulphur, and nitrogen. He became Professor of Organic Chemistry at the Manchester Technological Institute in 1901, and was made a F.R.S. last year.

MR. GEO. W. WILTON, of Wellington, N.Z., and Mrs. Wilton are now in this country on a six months' visit. Mr. Wilton is a pharmacist, and the son of Mr. Matthew H. Wilton, also a chemist, who left Liverpool about twenty-three years ago, and carried on business successfully at Marton, Rangitiki, N.Z., but has now retired. Mr. Geo. W. Wilton's business in Wellington is an excellent retail, but lately he has added to it several proprietaries, and increased the trade in chemical and scientific apparatus. Mr. Wilton is Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand, and during the past ten years has taken an active and keen interest in pharmaceutical matters in the colony. He was one of the chief movers in early closing before the Legislature enforced the provisions in that regard which are now common to retail shops in New Zealand. Mr. Wilton is an enthusiastic musician, and it is chiefly in that capacity he is here now. The Union Jack Club has been the means of getting the New Zealand band to visit the old country in order to give a series of concerts throughout the summer months. The organisers of the band asked Mr. Wilton to act for them as secretary and treasurer of the band, and now where it goes he will go to look after the welfare of his brother colonists. He will, however, learn what he can of pharmacy in this country, and perhaps some who read this note will take the opportunity of making his acquaintance when the New Zealand band visits their towns.

Business Changes.

LONG'S DRUG-STORES have been opened at 484 High Road, Tottenham, N.

MR. J. F. STRATTON, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. Ernest E. Corner, Watton, Norfolk.

MR. W. A. SCOTT, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of the late Mr. A. Dolling, at 57 Lower Clapton Road, N.E.

MR. J. LLOYD, chemist and druggist, has removed from 123 Battersea Rise, S.W., to 11 Hopefield Terrace, Battersca Rise, S.W.

MESSRS. MORRELL BROTHERS, chemists and druggists, have removed from 306 Kennington Park Road, to 26 Clapham Road, S.W.

MR. J. T. BEYNON, chemist and druggist, St. Clears, has acquired the business of Mr. B. R. Cowgill, chemist, at 12 Church Street, Monmouth.

OWING to the rebuilding of their Pelham Street premises at Nottingham, Boots, Cash Chemists (Limited) have opened a relief branch at the bottom of Exchange Walk, Nottingham

MR. J. W. SAMPSON, F.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist, has purchased the Cleveland Pharmacy, Bath, carried on for the past twenty-five years by Mr. H. Alcock, chemist and druggist.

MR. H. R. MANNING, chemist and druggist, has bought the business of Mr. A. J. T. Bancroft, chemist and druggist, at 274 Portobello Road, W., which he will carry on under the name of "T. W. Horsley."

MR. ELMER PETTINGER, dispensing chemist, in consequence of his premises being acquired by a railway, is giving up his shop at 49 High Street, Hampstead, N.W., and concentrating the business at 30 Rosslyn Hill, N.W.

MR. G. A. MORRIS, chemist and druggist, for many years with Messrs. Curtis & Co., manufacturing chemists, Baker Street, W., has acquired the business at 24 High Street, Rochester, formerly carried on by Mr. E. J. Green, chemist and druggist.

MESSRS. DE CARLE & SON, St. Augustine's Street, Norwich, have repurchased from Mr. W. Hayhoe the business they formerly had at 46 St. Stephen's Street in that city, and having completed some alterations will continue it as their city branch.

MR. W. E. CLARKE, pharmaceutical chemist, has opened new premises at 74 High Street, Rochester, as a pharmacist and optician. His new pharmacy is in a fine new block of buildings that have been erected on the cathedral property. The shop is very handsomely fitted, and is to be called "The New Post Office Drug Store."

THE lease of the premises occupied by Mr. C. S. Addison, chemist, Market Place, Cambridge, has, it is stated, been acquired by Boots (Limited), whose premises in the Petty Cury extend to the rear of those of Mr. Addison, which originally were occupied by Mr. Orridge, who was a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society.

MR. ANDREW W. GRAHAM, chemist and druggist, has removed his business from Shalesmoor to New Street, Sheffield. This business has been moved on several occasions since it was established, in 1824, by Mr. Robert Hudson, who had a great reputation as a "cow-doctor," and was followed by his nephew, Mr. Fretwell Hudson.

MR. THOMAS J. TAPLIN, who has had many years' experience in all kinds of colonial produce, and for the past twelve and a half years has had charge of drugs, gums, isinglass, &c., with Messrs. Lewis & Peat, has accepted a partnership with Messrs. Slann & Davies, who are shortly to remove to more convenient offices and showrooms at 9 Mincing Lane, E.C.

PROFESSOR HANTZSCH, of Würzburg, has succeeded the late Professor Wislicenus at Leipzig.

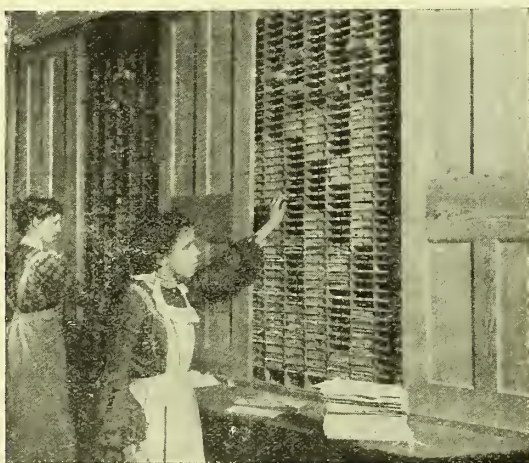
Improvements at Martindale's.

THE recent transference of the wholesale department of Mr. W. Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, W., to new premises was what made a representative of the *C. & D.* journey westwards one day recently. Dr. W. Harrison Martindale has for some time been devoting his energies to the development of this part of the business, with the result that the laboratories and packing-space at the back of the retail premises have become quite inadequate. It was therefore decided to transfer the wholesale and manufacturing departments to a large building situated behind the New Cavendish Street premises. Here, with up-to-date



MINOR MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS.

machinery and plenty of space, the execution of orders is much facilitated. On the ground floor the usual "wet" and "dry" counters are occupied with orders, and passing through this one reaches the portion devoted to steam and granulating pans, stills, and such like heavy apparatus. On the next floor minor manufacturing operations are conducted. In one corner a Sudworth tablet-machine throws out tablets faster than they can be counted, and in another part an automatic water-still day by day and all day distills water. The analytical laboratory on this floor is not an unimportant



FOR THE 'WEEKLY TRAVELLER.'

one, for here the numerous standardising and assaying processes are carried out, as well as the bacteriological and physiological investigations which have for some time been a feature of Mr. Martindale's business. Our representative spent some time in examining the system of working of what Dr. Martindale calls his "Weekly Traveller." A large

cabinet is constructed to hold supplies of envelopes printed with the names and addresses of customers, and every week each customer receives a communication—a quotation for special lines, new remedy, price-list or circular—from Martindale's, together with a stamped postcard which can be used either for orders or as a request for quotations. This is the outline of the system which is now being worked with considerable success; but it is the consideration devoted to the details which has contributed to that end to a large degree. Returning to Dr. Martindale's office, conversation turned on a new apparatus called the "oxygenator," in which pure oxygen is generated by placing sodium peroxide in water. The apparatus, we are assured, answers capitably, and should be of great use in cases of pneumonia, &c. The heavy tubes and the number required for compressed oxygen are serious disadvantages which many chemists are only too familiar with.

Dental Notes.

PAPER TEETH.

DENTISTS in Germany, says *Health*, are using false teeth made of paper, instead of porcelain or mineral composition. These paper teeth are said to be very satisfactory, as they do not break or chip, are not sensitive to heat or cold, or to the action of the moisture of the mouth, and are very cheap.

A NEW OBTUNDENT.

DR. R. H. HOFHEINZ (*Dental Cosmos*) recommends for the treatment of hypersensitive dentine the use of zinc chloride in an alcoholic and chloroform solution instead of an aqueous one. Zinc chloride is an excellent obtundent. The advantage of the chloroform solution is that the pain is greatly lessened, and it acts more rapidly owing to the desiccating and obtunding effect of the chloroform.

GUTTAPERCHA TOOTH-STOPPING.

GUTTAPERCHA is not the easiest material to work successfully, but only a little care is needed in heating, packing, and trimming, and it will do its own work faithfully, says Mr. W. S. Hinder, in the *Australian Dental Journal*. It may become a little furry, it may discolour a little, and it may leak; but as a saver of teeth in young delicate children Mr. Hinder has seen it do service that prompts him to speak of it with the greatest enthusiasm.

PUTRESCENT ROOT-CANALS.

IN the treatment of abscesses and of root-canals generally Mr. F. W. Stephan (*Items of Interest*) finds the following mixture most serviceable: Take of oil of cloves and carbolic-acid crystals equal parts. Melt the carbolic-acid crystals by heat, and add the oil of cloves. This mixture is easily prepared, and possesses in marked degree the desirable qualities of the essential oil and carbolic acid mixture. If used with reasonable care it will not discolour the teeth in which it is placed.

THE CARE OF THE TEETH.

PALMER, in the *Ohio Dental Journal*, recommends the application of iodine to the green-stained surfaces of the teeth, to be followed by the application of a weak ammonia-solution. These measures must be repeated until the stain disappears. To prevent tartar, Pierce, in the *International Dental Journal*, recommends rinsing the mouth every day with water in which a pinch of alum is dissolved. This is said to be uninjurious to the teeth, and to keep the gums in good condition, as well as to prevent the formation of tartar.

SEALING ARSENIC IN A TOOTH.

DR. A. L. BLACKBURN communicates to the *British Journal of Dental Science* the following method of sealing arsenic in a tooth when it is required to devitalise a nerve, to do away with the liability of the arsenic escaping by capillary attraction. Cut a small disc of medium stiff paper, coat one side lightly with sandarac varnish, and apply the coated side directly on the arsenic. By carefully smoothing the edges it effectually seals-in the arsenic and at the same time prevents to a great degree the possibility of pressure on the nerve while introducing the guttapercha.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: May 14.

BUSINESS in the drug-market has been quieter this week, although there is a fair quantity of goods leaving the warehouses for consumption. Outside the drug-auctions senega appears to have attracted most attention, and prices have advanced in sympathy with New York. A fairly large quantity has changed hands on the spot, mostly for consumption, and even higher prices are looked for. Menthol closes rather easier on the spot. Quinine has again been inactive, and values in second-hand are somewhat easier since last week; makers' prices are unaltered. The demand for opium has improved, while morphine rules firm with a good inquiry. Cocaine hydrochloride is also very firm, owing, it is said, to an outbreak of plague at Callao, the port of shipment for the crude material. Cream of tartar is again firmer, and tartaric acid is strong at last week's advance. Cod-liver oil is unchanged, dealers hesitating to pay present prices unless compelled. Castor oil remains dull, and American peppermint oil is unchanged. The following table indicates the principal changes of the week:—

| Higher | Firmer | Easier | Lower |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Calumba | Cream of tartar | Benzoin (Sutram) | Cardamoms (medium and common) |
| Ipecacuanha (Cart.) | Ginger, Japanese | Buchu | Gamboge |
| Oil, lime (W.L.) | | Copper sulphate | Quinine (sec. hands) |
| Senega | | Menthol | |

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c. have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from April 29 to May 6, inclusive:—Acetanilide (@ Amsterdam), 7 cks.; acid, boric (@ Leghorn), 20; acid, carbolic (@ Rotterdam), 60; acid, citric (@ Marseilles), 4; acid, tartaric (@ Rotterdam) 68, (@ Bari) 28; acid, oxalic (@ Havre), 102; albumen, 12; alcohol, wood (@ New York), 255; aniseed (@ Hong-Kong), 100; argol (@ Naples), 41; arsenic (@ Hamburg) 30, (@ Antwerp) 24, (@ Oporto) 342 cks.; barium chloride, 4; benzoin (@ Singapore), 38; birdlime (@ Rotterdam), 194; bleaching-powder (@ Tréport), 75; bromine (@ Hamburg), 197 pkgs.; buchu, 43; camphor oil (@ Japan), 200, (@ Hong-Kong) 12, (@ Kobé) 277 tubs *in tr.*; caury seed (@ Constantinople), 300; cardamoms 249, (@ Tuticorin) 74; castor oil (@ Antwerp) 83, (@ Leghorn) 40 cs., (@ Cocanada) 29, (@ Calcutta) 1,426 cs., (@ Marseilles) 44; chamomiles (@ Antwerp) 40; chaulmoogra oil, 10; chillies (@ Japan), 480; chloroform, 2; cinchona (@ Ceylon) 20, (@ Madras) 52, (@ Calicut) 371; citrate of lime (@ Messina), 61; coca-leaves (@ Ceylon), 14; cod-liver oil (@ Hamburg) 40 *in tr.*, (@ St. John's, N.F.) 550 cks.; cream of tartar (@ Tarragona) 20, (@ Rotterdam) 2, (@ Barcelona) 61 (@ Bordeaux) 78; cumin-seed (@ Calcutta) 25, (@ Safi) 54; dragon's blood (@ Singapore), 5; drugs (@ Trieste) 73, (@ Fiume) 58, (@ Antwerp) 20, (@ Baltimore) 55, (@ New York) 62; essential oils (@ Messina) 225, (@ Palermo) 24, (@ Ostend) 13; ether, 3 cs.; eucalyptus oil (@ Australia), 178 cs.; gamboge (@ Singapore) 2, (@ Havre) 16; gentian (@ Santander), 60; ginger (@ Grand Bassa) 442, (@ W.C. Africa) 718, (@ Jamaica) 117 pkgs., (@ Calicut) 608, and 1,057 *in tr.*, (@ Hong-Kong) 1,640 cs.; gum, unenumerated (@ Trieste), 182; honey (@ Jamaica), 232; insect-powder, 30; iodine (@ Japan), 10 cs.; manna (@ Palermo), 1 box; myrrh (@

Bussorah), 21; opium (@ Constantinople), 19; pot. brom. (@ Halifax), 18 boxes; pot. caustic, 73; pot. chlorate (@ Antwerp) 10, (@ Tréport) 24; pot. cyanide (@ Hamburg) 25, (@ Paris) 50; quicksilver (@ Spain), 15; saccharin (@ Antwerp), 4; saffron (@ Valencia), 2 cs.; sal ammoniac, 4; saltpetre (@ Calcutta), 2,295; sandarac (@ Mogador), 113; sarsaparilla (@ Jamaica), 3; senna, 5; shellac (@ Calcutta) 3,244, button ditto 1,177; soda chlorate (@ Tréport), 40; soda sulphite (@ Amsterdam), 22; soy (@ Hong-Kong), 50; sulphur (@ Catania), 267; tamarinds (E.I.), 50; tartar (@ Messina) 50, (@ Naples) 23, (@ Marseilles) 33; tragacanth (@ Bussorah, &c.), 67 pkgs.; turmeric (@ Calcutta) 25, (@ Bombay) 291; wax, bees' (@ Mazagan) 34, (@ Mogador) 109, (@ Boston) 26, (@ Italy) 17, (@ Havre) 16, (@ Dieppe) 2, (@ Barcelona) 11, white (@ Karachi) 35, (Australian) 6; wine-lees (@ Palermo) 375, (@ Messina) 367.

Heavy Chemicals.

There is little of special importance to be reported regarding the condition of the heavy-chemical market, as the tone is practically unchanged from that referred to in recent reports. If anything, perhaps the home-trade demand is a little heavier. Exports fluctuate somewhat, but, on the whole, are not bad. Values for the most part remain unaltered.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder and caustic soda keep on the quiet side. Buyers are beginning to turn their attention to the former for delivery over next year, and, whatever present prices may mean to home manufacturers, it is evident that they have no intention of letting business go elsewhere without a struggle. Ammonia alkali keeps in steady request.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, after declining further, has now taken a somewhat steadier tone again, but there is little business of particular moment being done.

GREEN COPPERAS, with continued steady demand all round, maintains a strong position at unaltered rates. Best Lancashire makes, 42s. 6d. to 45s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool. Welsh, 13s. 6d. to 15s. per ton, in bulk, free on rails.

BROWN ACETATE OF LIME.—In steady request, at 5l. 10s. to 5l. 15s. per ton, c.i.f.

SATINITE.—In fair demand, both on home and export account, at 62s. 6d. to 65s. per ton, f.o.r. or f.o.b. Liverpool, in casks.

RECOVERED SULPHUR.—Maintains a very steady position, with good demand, at 5l. 5s. to 5l. 10s. per ton, free on rails, in bags.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE.—In moderate demand, at late values, of 57s. 6d. to 60s. per ton, f.o.b.

SOUTH DURHAM SALT is moving rather better, and is steadier, at 11s. per ton, f.o.b. Tees.

PEARL HARDENING.—Demand keeps up well, at unaltered figures of 60s. to 65s. per ton, free on board or free on rails, in ordinary casks.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, May 13.

CASTOR OIL.—The market seems very quiet at 2½d. per lb. for good seconds Calcutta, first-pressure French selling at the same price.

GUM ACACIA SORTS.—Several parcels have been changing hands at the recent advance, and a good many inquiries are on the market.

CANARY-SEED has further advanced, and is now held firmly at 50s. to 52s. 6d. per quarter.

ACID, TARTARIC.—The foreign agents are now quoting 1s. 0¾d. It is difficult to get firm offers for large lots.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—B.P. description would cost 89s. to 90s. per cwt. to import. There are no inquiries, but manufacturers abroad are so firm that they will not offer quantity.

COD-LIVER OIL.—There have been no arrivals of further parcels, but sales of Newfoundland have been made forward speculatively.

HONEY.—The few holders of Californian are disposed to take rather lower prices in view of the new crop promising well, which, however, does not arrive until the end of the year.

QUILLATA.—Considerable sales, and held firmly at 22l. per ton.

IRISH MOSS.—The market is entirely bare of ordinary quality.

American Drug-market.

New York, May 5.

The drug-market is rather quiet, but continues steady in tone. Transactions are of a jobbing character generally.

BALSAMS COPAIBA continues active and firm at 37½c. to 40c. for prime Central American. Peru is firmer, though demand is still poor, and dealers generally quote at 97½c. to \$1. Tolu is neglected, and 27c. is a nominal quotation.

BEESWAX.—Prime quality yellow wax is scarce, and dealers ask from 30c. to 34c., according to grade.

BUCHU-LEAVES are firm and selling in a small way at 24c.

COCA-LEAVES.—Truxillo are firmer at 18c. to 19c.

COD-LIVER OIL continues to be the feature of the market. Sales have been made at \$120 and \$125, and one lot for future delivery at \$135. Up to \$150 is asked for the leading brands.

ERGOT is slow of sale. German is offering at 31c., and Spanish at the same figure.

JAPAN WAX is a little easier owing to arrivals, but 15½c. is still an inside figure.

MENTHOL is more active, and quotations have advanced to \$6.50, though supplies can be obtained at a lower figure.

NUX VOMICA is in light supply and higher at 3c. to 3½c.

OIL OF PEPPERMINT is in demand for export, but business is slow. Bulk oil is selling as low as \$3, though most dealers refuse to shade \$3.25. HGH is firm at \$3.50.

OPIMUM.—Supplies are light, but the market shows no signs of activity, and quotations remain at \$2.95 for case lots.

QUININE is quiet, with manufacturers' quotations unchanged. German is offered from second-hands at 25c., and Java at 23½c.

SASSAFRAS-BARK is scarce and higher. Quotations range from 8c. to 14c., according to quality.

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA:—The sales of opium for the week ending Wednesday evening amount to 40 cases, at from 8s. 9d. to 9s. 4d. per lb., f.o.b., for account of the United States and speculators. The market is advancing, and the crop-prospects are unfavourable.

BERGEN, May 13, 6 P.M.:—The total catch of cod for all Norway since the beginning of the year amounts to 38,242,000, against 38,353,000 at the corresponding period of 1902. This has yielded 1,967 barrels of steam-refined oil, against 17,816 barrels at the corresponding period of last year. Small progress continues to be made at Finmarken, and the tone of the market is quiet, at 500s. per barrel, f.o.b., for new Lofoten non-congealing oil.

HAMBURG, May 14:—Senega is firm at 875m. per 100 kilos. Japanese wax is quiet at 126m., and menthol is scarce.

ACID, TARTARIC, is very strong and in good demand, the bottom price for foreign being now 1s. 0¾d. English is nominal at 1s. 1d., but makers are not anxious sellers.

CAMPHOR.—Crude is quiet, Japanese offering at 154s., c.i.f., for May-June shipment.

CANTHARIDES.—Prime sifted Russian is quoted 2s. 7½d., fine natural 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6½d., and natural 2s. 4½d., net.

CASCARA SAGRADA is quoted on the spot at from 45s. to 50s. according to age, and new bark has been selling at 34s. 6d., c.i.f., for delivery. This price is entirely speculative.

CINCHONA.—During the eleven months ended February 1902-3 the exports from British India amounted to 1,310,618 lbs. against 1,695,089 during 1901-2, and 2,561,833 during 1900-1. In auction a parcel of good flat yellow from Antofagasta was held for 1s. 8d. per lb.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar are firm with spot sales at 3½d. per lb. for fair. August-October shipment has been sold at 4d. to 4½d. There were no offerings at auction.

COCAINE.—It is said that bubonic plague has broken out at Callao (the chief port of shipment for crude cocaine), and that all shipments of goods have been stopped. This report gives a firm tone to the market for hydrochloride, secondhand price being practically on a level with those of makers.

COPPER SULPHATE is rather easier at 20l., spot, Anchor brand, 21l., and Liverpool 20l. 10s. to 21l. per ton.

CREAM OF TARTAR is quite 1s. 6d. dearer, with a still higher tendency; 98-per-cent. powder is quoted 86s. to 87s., and 95-per-cent. 83s. to 84s. per cwt. Advices from the South of France and Spain indicate that the vines have in many places been practically destroyed by the recent severe frosts, and it is said there is a probability of dear cream of tartar for two or three years to come, as it will take quite this time to get over the effects of the damage recently caused.

ERGOT.—Prices show no material alteration, although sellers are not so ready to accept the recent low rates. Spanish is quoted 1s. 2d., and Russian 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d. spot.

GINGER.—At auction 153 barrels Jamaica sold at from 41s. to 44s. for ordinary dullish; 157 bags Japanese offered and sold without reserve at 28s. for fair limed, slightly mouldy, and 26s. for mouldy; 500 packages of Cochin were bought in. Privately Japanese has been sold for January-March shipment at 25s. 6d., c.i.f., being firmer.

GUINEA-GRAINS.—Rather firmer in Hamburg at 43s. 6d. per cwt. for 5-bale lots.

GUM ANIMI.—Good bold strong Zanzibar sorts have been sold at 10l. 15s. per cwt.

MENTHOL remains unchanged, with sales at 24s. for Kobayashi crystals. In auction 5 cases unworked Kobayashi were limited at 23s. 6d. per lb., a bid of 23s. being refused.

MORPHINE is very firm, and in good inquiry at 4s. 3d. per oz. for hydrochloride powder, and 4s. 5d. for cubes.

OIL, CASTOR.—Calcutta seconds is very quiet at from 2d. to 2½d. per lb. The market for Hull make is steadier at 20l. 15s. for firsts and 18l. 15s. for seconds, prompt delivery, or any position up to the end of the year, ex wharf London.

OIL, CITRONELLA, is steady at from 9½d. to 10½d. per lb., spot.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The London market is unchanged and quiet, best new non-congealing Norwegian oil being offered at 510s. per barrel, c.i.f., but only retail sales are reported. During the past fortnight a fair quantity of Newfoundland oil has been sold for autumn delivery at about 350s. A private advice from Bergen, dated May 8, quotes steam-refined non-freezing oil at from 470s. to 490s. per barrel, free on rails at Hull, without engagement. The letter further states that the production at Lofoten amounts to 500 barrels against 9,000 barrels in 1902 and 15,000 barrels in 1901. Our Bergen correspondent writes on May 9 giving complete statistics in regard to the production of cod-liver oil since the opening of the season. They are as follows:

| | May 6, 1903 | May 7, 1902 | May 8, 1901 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Fish captured (mil. kilos.) | 55,650 | 93,000 | 106,000 |
| Cod-liver oil (barrels) ... | 1,919 | 17,473 | 28,610 |
| Livers for the other sorts of oil (barrels) ... | 5,350 | 17,300 | 25,500 |

It is impossible to say anything definite with regard to the Finmarken fishing, beyond giving a description of the present conditions, which, of course, are subject to capricious and sudden changes. As reported in the *C. & D.* of May 2, the commencement was rather favourable in the east part of the country; but this week the weather has been stormy, so that the capture is likely to have been small. In the western part of the country practically nothing has as yet been done, so that, on an average, the prospect may be characterised as medium. The want of bait has proved a great hindrance to the fishing.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—American HGH is firmly held at from 14s. to 14s. 3d. per lb., spot, and Japanese dementholised at 7s. 9d. to 8s. according to quantity. *Todd's* crystal white is quoted 16s. per lb.

OPIMUM.—There has been a better demand this week, and a large quantity of Salonica, particularly druggists' kinds, has been placed. Fine Karahissar has also been in demand at from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per lb. Persian continues quiet.

SMYRNA, May 8.—We have to report large sales for America and for account of Interior speculators. The total number of sales amount to 160 cases, and our market has advanced fully 4d. to 5d. per lb. since last week's quotations. The spring sowings are not looking well, drought and dry, hot winds are causing further damage, and the yield will be much smaller than what was at first expected. We consider it quite advisable to lay in stocks now, as later on Interior dealers will pay higher for new crop, and the old drug will naturally advance also.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 8.—Owing to the absence of rain in Asia Minor and heavy purchases in Smyrna, market closes very strong. The week's sales amount to 11 cases "druggists'" at from 7s. 5d. to 7s. 7d. per lb., f.o.b.

PEPPER.—At auction good Tellicherry sold at 6½d., and fair greyish Alleppy at 5¾d. Penang was bought in at 5½d. to 5¾d. for light and dusty, and fair Singapore at 6½d. per lb. *White* Singapore sold at 10d. for good fair. Privately the market is firm with business at 6¾d. for Singapore on the spot. *White* pepper is also firm at 9¾d. to 10d. spot with fair sales thereat.

QUININE.—The market closed easier after the Amsterdam

cinchona-sale last week with a few small sales in second-hands at 11*d.*, and buyers. This week the feeling has been rather steadier, the usual German brands of sulphate being quoted 11½*d.*, but no business is reported. The makers' price is unchanged at 1*s.* 1½*d.* per oz.

The exports of quinine, quinine preparations, &c., from Germany during the two months ended February, 1903, amounted to 25,100 kilos, against 24,700 kilos, and 24,100 kilos, for the corresponding periods of 1902 and 1901.

SENEGA.—An important advance has taken place. Several tons have been placed at from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* per lb., net, on the spot, and on Wednesday 4*s.* 1½*d.* was asked, although probably a little could still be found at 4*s.* The advance here is in sympathy with New York, where the market has been more excited than ours. One cable has been received in the following terms: "Great scarcity, prices advancing, 4*s.* 2*d.*, but little is expected." It is probable that some important information may have been received in New York regarding the prospects for the new crop, about which mail advices may be expected later.

SERPENTARY is quoted 1*s.* 11*d.*, net, to arrive.

SHELLAC.—The spot market has been quiet, with small sales on the basis of 121*s.* to 122*s.* for fair TN. Futures opened rather dearer on Monday, and have since continued to harden. On Wednesday about 1,000 cases changed hands, mostly for distant positions. To arrive, TN orange has been sold at 116*s.* to 117*s.*, c.i.f., for April-June shipment in quantity.

SOY is steady, but quiet, at 1*s.* 3*d.* per gal.

STICKLAC.—Sales of Siam have been made at 85*s.*, spot. During 1902, 802 piculs, or 47 tons, were shipped from Saigon.

TURMERIC.—Sales of fair Cochin finger to the extent of several hundred bags have been made at 9*s.* 3*d.*, spot, and for arrival 500 bags Bengal of new crop have been sold at 10*s.* 7½*d.*, c.i.f. Havre. On the spot 13*s.* is quoted.

WAX, JAPANESE.—Steady at from 68*s.* to 69*s.* for good squares in quantity. The present high prices have restricted consumption, and only retail sales are being made.

London Drug-auctions.

At the auctions of goods not previously offered, the demand was fairly good, changes in value being few. Sumatra benzoin was quiet and easier, owing to the abundant supply. Buchu-leaves were also a shade easier. A large quantity of cardamoms were sold at irregular but generally lower rates, except in the case of bold sizes. Dragon's-blood quiet, with a few sales at valuations. Gamboge met another substantial decline to-day. Jamaica honey was firmly held, and the bulk sold at steady prices. Rio ipecac. was neglected, but firm; the Johore description mostly filling buyers' requirements to-day. Cartagena was 3*d.* dearer on the last public sale. Rhubarb was quiet, with small sales of High-dried and Canton at steady prices. Sarsaparilla showed no alteration, the genuine grey Jamaica being absent. Bee's-wax was firmer inclined, especially Jamaican and Australian. The following table shows the amount of goods offered and sold, the asterisk denoting private sales:

| | Offered | Sold | | Offered | Sold |
|----------------------|---------|------|--------------------------|---------|------|
| Aloes— | | | Colocynth (Span.) | 6 ... | 1 |
| Socotrine | 20 ... | 0 | (Pers. pulp) | 7 ... | 7 |
| Ambergris..... | 1 ... | 0 | (ground)..... | 8 ... | 0 |
| Areca..... | 25 ... | 25 | Cuscut | 10 ... | 10 |
| Balsam— | | | Divi-divi | 45 ... | 0 |
| Copaiba..... | 11 ... | 3 | Dragon's-blood..... | 18 ... | 5 |
| Peru | 5 ... | 0 | Gamboge | 18 ... | 11 |
| Tolu | 19 ... | 19 | Gentian | 60 ... | 6 |
| Benzoin— | | | Gum acacia | 16 ... | 0 |
| Palembang | 20 ... | 0 | Gum sandarac | 3 ... | 3 |
| Siam | 23 ... | 1 | Honey— | | |
| Sumatra..... | 107 ... | 26 | Chilian | 21 ... | 0 |
| Borax | 32 ... | 0 | Jamaica | 124 ... | 107 |
| Buchu | 32 ... | 3 | Insect flowers | 2 ... | 0 |
| Calumba | 10 ... | 10 | Ipecacuanha— | | |
| Camphor— | | | Cartagena | 15 ... | 15 |
| (er. China)..... | 12 ... | 0 | Johore | 32 ... | 7 |
| Cardamoms | 613 ... | 409 | Rio (natural)..... | 4 ... | 2 |
| Cassia fistula | 13 ... | 13 | „ ("cult.") | 25 ... | 0 |
| Cinchona | 62 ... | 0 | Jalap | 28 ... | 20 |
| Coca-leaves | 13 ... | 13 | Kino | 22 ... | 0 |
| Colchicum seed ... | 3 ... | 0 | Kola | 13 ... | 0 |

| | Offered | Sold | | Offered | Sold |
|----------------------|---------|------|----------------------|---------|------|
| Lemon-juice..... | 5 ... | 0 | Sarsaparilla— | | |
| Lime-juice..... | 5 ... | 0 | Lima-Jamaica ... | 30 ... | 15 |
| Menthol | 5 ... | 0 | native Jam. | 3 ... | 3 |
| Musk— | | | Seedlac | 65 ... | 0 |
| Cabardine | 2 ... | 0 | Senna (Timnevelly) | 5 ... | 5 |
| Tonquin pod | 4 ... | 4 | Strophanthus | 10 ... | 0 |
| Oil— | | | Tamarinds (E.I.) ... | 8 ... | 8 |
| bergamot | 6 ... | 0 | Tonka-beans..... | 2 ... | 0 |
| eucalyptus | 39 ... | 0 | Turmeric | 60 ... | 0 |
| geranium | 1 ... | 0 | Turtle (dried) | 2 ... | 0 |
| lime (W.I.) | 8 ... | 8 | Wax (bees')— | | |
| rose (E.I.)..... | 1 ... | 0 | Australian..... | 20 ... | 2 |
| ylang-ylang | 1 ... | 0 | Bombay (yellow) | 4 ... | 4 |
| Orange-peel | 2 ... | 2* | Calcutta (yellow) | 14 ... | 2 |
| Orchella weed | 38 ... | 0 | Jamaica | 8 ... | 7 |
| Rhubarb | 29 ... | 5 | Spanish (yellow) | 11 ... | 0 |
| Sarsaparilla— | | | (bleached) | 8 ... | 0 |
| Guayaquil | 15 ... | 4 | Zanzibar | 41 ... | 1 |

ARECA.—Fair Ceylon, slightly wormy, sold at from 14*s.* to 14*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—Opaque Cartagena sold at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and good Maranham was limited at 1*s.* 10*d.*

BALSAM PERU.—Fair thick was taken out at 4*s.* 9*d.*

BALSAM TOLU.—Good but rather softish balsam in large tins sold at 1*s.*, and slightly drossy 11*d.* per lb.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra was rather easier, owing to the excessive supply, the bulk of which was fair seconds. Ten cases of ordinary Sumatra thirds, with small and medium almonds, very false-packed, sold without reserve at from 90*s.* to 92*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Middling seconds, rather false-packed, sold at 5*s.* 10*s.*; and fair seconds, with small to bold almonds, brought 6*s.* 5*s.* per cwt.; 13 cases of Siam were offered, of which 1 case of small to medium almonds, partly loose and partly blocky, with good flavour, sold at 18*s.*; small grains in block were bought in at 10*s.*; and dark hard block at 5*s.* Five cases Saigon benzoin, partly consisting of small to bold dullish almonds of weak flavour, were held at 10*s.* 10*s.*; dull and dusty, pea size, were bought in at 8*s.*, and pickings at 6*s.*, per cwt.

BUCHU.—Neglected. A few bales of fair round greenish leaf sold at 11*d.*

CALUMBA.—Good fair yellowish sorts, slightly wormy, sold at 19*s.* per cwt., being dearer.

CARDAMOMS.—The supply was again large, but with a good demand the bulk of the catalogues were cleared, fine selling at irregular, but generally full up to occasionally 1*d.* dearer rates. Medium and common grades were lower; and seeds were unchanged, at from 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. The following prices were paid for the pod: Ceylon Mysore: Good bold pale, well bleached, smooth, 3*s.* to 3*s.* 1*d.*; medium to bold pale, 1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.*; small and medium pale, 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; small pale, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 2*d.*; peas, 10*d.* to 11*d.*; brown, split and pickings, 9*d.* to 11*d.* Bold pale splits, 2*s.* 2*d.*; medium splits, 1*s.* 6*d.*; small and medium splits, 1*s.* 1*d.*; bold dull splits, 1*s.* 6*d.*; medium-sized dull splits, 11½*d.*, subject. Several parcels of Mangalore and Aleppy cardamoms were bought in.

CASSIA FISTULA.—A parcel of good bright pod from Dominica sold at from 30*s.* to 31*s.*, subject.

COCA-LEAVES.—Steady. Fair greenish Ceylon sold at 1*s.* per lb., and brown leaves at 6*d.* Privately Truxillo are quoted 10½*d.*

COLOCYNTH.—Small and medium Spanish from Almeria sold at 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb., subject, and nice bold pale was limited at 1*s.* 6*d.* Persian pulp sold without reserve at 3*s.* for 1 bale free from seed, and at from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* for 6 bales sea and fresh water damaged. The exports from Jaffa during 1902 amounted to 24,400 lbs. (1,450*l.*), against 34,700 lbs. (2,190*l.*) in 1901. The average for 1898-1902 is 37,130 lbs., valued at 1,644*l.* It was principally shipped to the United Kingdom, Hamburg, and Trieste.

CUSCUS.—Fair Cochin realised 12*s.* per cwt., subject.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Quiet. Bright steady lump sold at 8*s.*, and dull lump at 6*s.* 10*s.* per cwt.

GAMBOGE sold at a decline of about 50*s.* compared with the previous public sale. Eight cases Siam pipe, very blocky

and damp, but mostly fair orange fracture, realised from 12*l.* 5*s.* to 12*l.* 10*s.* per cwt. For another lot of good pipe, rather blocky, 13*l.* 10*s.* was refused, 16*l.* being the buying-in price. Two cases medium to bold Saigon pipe, part ricey fracture, sold at 11*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

GENTIAN.—Fair sold at from 17*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* per cwt. gross for net.

HONEY.—Jamaica was fairly steady. Good thick white, to set, in barrels, brought 21*s.* to 22*s.* per cwt.; pale brown thick liquid, to set, 21*s.*; good orange syrupy, 22*s.*; and dull liquid mixed, 18*s.* to 19*s.*

IPECACUANHA.—The feature of this article was the offering of 32 bales Johore, 7 of which sold publicly at from 5*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 7*d.* per lb. for good bold native picked, well annulated. Natural Rio was neglected, but firmly held at from 5*s.* 9*d.* to 5*s.* 11*d.* per lb., only sea-damaged being disposed of at 5*s.* 7*d.*, and a bale of lean at 5*s.* 6*d.* Fifteen bags cultivated Rio were withdrawn, and 10 from another catalogue were limited at from 5*s.* 9*d.* to 6*s.* All the Cartagena offered was disposed of at about 3*d.* dearer prices compared with the sale a fortnight ago, ordinary dull and part mouldy to good stout selling at from 4*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

JALAP sold at steady prices, 20 bags of small to bold part heavy Vera Cruz selling "without reserve" at 5*d.*, with one lot at 5½*d.* per lb.; no allowances or discount.

KOLA continues scarce. West Indian and African mixed dusty small quarters and halves were limited at 6*d.*

MUSK.—Four caddies of small to bold brown old-fashioned unworked Tonquin pod, dampish, sold cheaply at 35*s.* per oz. Two tins Cabardine were bought in at 17*s.* per oz.

The exports from Hankow during 1902 amounted to 46,523 ozs. (120,741*l.*), against 122,448 ozs. (126,274*l.*) in 1901.

OIL, EUCALYPTUS.—A parcel of 20 cases (sp. gr. 0.0918) guaranteed B.P. was held at 1*s.* 2*d.*

OIL, LIME.—Good West Indian distilled sold at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; no allowances, being 3*d.* dearer.

RHUBARB.—Quiet, but steady, the offering being unimportant. Three cases medium to bold flat High-dried, good coat, three-quarters good pinky fracture and one-quarter dark, sold at 8*d.* per lb.; and 13 cases of similar quality from another catalogue were held for 8*d.* Two cases very bold flat Canton, good coat and extra-well trimmed, sold at 1*s.* 7*d.* No Shensi was offered.

SARSAPARILLA.—Steady. Three bales good Lima-Jamaica, country-damaged, sold at 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb., and fair sound brought 1*s.* Of 15 bales Guayaquil offered, 4 sold, at 1*s.* 1*d.* for chunky. Fair native, slightly damaged, brought 1*s.*

SENNA.—Common yellowish partly false packed Tinnevely leaf sold at from 1½*d.* to 2*d.* per lb.

STROPHANTHUS.—Genuine green Kombe (Mandala brand) was limited at 6*s.* per lb.

TAMARINDS.—East Indian brought 7*s.* 6*d.*, subject, for usual stony quality. Privately about 100 barrels Barbados have been sold at 12*s.* in bond. The arrivals this week include 91 barrels from St. Kitts, 334 packages from Antigua, 34 packages from Montserrat, and 34 packages from Dominica.

WAX, BEES.—Jamaica sold at steady to firmer prices, 8*l.* 5*s.* to 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* being paid for fair to good. Good brown Zanzibar block sold at 7*l.* Bombay yellow, mixed colours, 7*l.* Australian sold at 7*l.*, and good grey was limited at 7*l.* 10*s.* Privately, W.H.B. American yellow is quoted, in 2-lb. blocks in 5-case lots, 8*l.* 5*s.*; and W.H.B. white, 9*l.* 5*s.* per cwt., in 5-case lots.

Buyers Wanted for Otto.

It will be remembered that in March last year a syndicate was formed among a few of the otto-of-rose producers at Karlovo for the ostensible purpose of "producing a perfectly pure oil." Some fourteen months have elapsed, during which time the syndicate apparently has made little or no progress. Now we learn that the condition of affairs has become so acute that it has invoked the aid of his Majesty's Government to assist members in selling their otto! With this object a despatch has been received at the Foreign Office from H.M. Agent and Consul-General at Sofia

reporting the desire of the "Syndicat des Producteurs d'Essence de Roses" at Karlovo to enter into relations with buyers in England. From a perusal of the despatch, which is now in the hands of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, it would appear that Mr. Anton Panayoff, the secretary of the syndicate, is greatly concerned about the "damage which has been done by the constant sale of the adulterated product." His story, as told to H.M. Agent, is that the syndicate is "still working on a small scale, so that it cannot supply large quantities of the essence, but would like to begin distributing samples and small quantities with a view to more extended operations in an article of the same quality." Mr. Panayoff suggested inquiry at the Bulgarian Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture as to respectability of the syndicate, and, in reply, the answer given by the Ministry was highly satisfactory, H.M. Agent being told that the syndicate deserved every encouragement. Those who would like to have further particulars of this concern should apply to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 50 Parliament Street, S.W., where the prospectus and copy of the syndicate rules can be read.

Italian Olive Oil.

A report has been issued by one of the leading firms in the olive-oil trade of South Italy, giving the exports from Gallipoli during each of the years 1898-1902. The exports for the latter three years are as follows:—

| To | 1900 | 1901 | 1902 |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Imp. Tuns | Imp. Tuns | Imp. Tuns |
| Great Britain | 320 | 1,279 | 521 |
| Russia | 255 | 699 | 119 |
| France | 2 | 3 | 14 |
| United States (New York) ... | 6 | 4 | — |
| Italian ports | 1,608 | 666 | 456 |
| Total Imp. Tuns ... | 2,191 | 2,651 | 1,110 |

It will be seen from the above figures that the exportation from Gallipoli was very limited last year, and this fact is chiefly ascribed to the competition of Spanish oils. In some parts of Calabria, and especially Catanzaro, crops have been abundant, and the oils were sold for the greater part in Northern Italy, where they were preferred to Gallipoli oil on account of the lower price. About equal quantities have been exported during 1902 to England and to the Italian ports, while exports to Russia have been insignificant, owing to the considerable difference in price between Gallipoli and Spanish oils.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, May 12.

Business in general is still very quiet.

AGAR-AGAR is very firm from abroad at 330*m.* per 100 kilos, spot value being 325*m.*

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Spot stuff is in good demand at 90*m.* per 100 kilos.

CAMPHOR.—Refined is steady at 420*m.* per 100 kilos.

COCAINE.—Makers quote 580*m.* per kilo, and second hands 575*m.* per kilo.

CUMIN-SEED is firm, Maltese being held at 44*m.* per 100 kilos.

ERGOT is quiet at 250*m.* per 100 kilos, spot.

ELEMI is scarce at 177½*m.* per 100 kilos.

IPECACUANHA is very strong and dearer. Rio is quoted 14*m.* and Cartagena 10*m.* per kilo.

MENTHOL is firm, and very scarce on the spot at 53*m.* to 55*m.* per kilo.

STAR-ANISE is firmer from abroad at 88*s.* on the spot; 118*m.* to 120*m.* per 100 kilos. is asked.

SENEGA is dearer at 900*m.* per 100 kilos.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Star anise is unchanged at 10*m.* per kilo. Peppermint is firm, with HGH quoted 15½*m.* per lb., and Japanese dementholised at 18*m.* to 19*m.* per kilo. Caraway-seed oil is firm (0.910) at 8½*m.* per kilo, and carval (0.960) 12½*m.* per kilo.

OILS (FIXED).—Cod-liver is very firm; the price for Norwegian is 525*m.* per barrel. Castor is very dull and neglected. Linseed, cotton, and rape are quiet. Chinese wood is scarce, spot being quoted 50½*m.* per 100 kilos.

THE ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION is to include advertising in its Liberal Arts Section, as Group 17*B.* Apart from periodicals and publications, provision will be made for stationery, novelties, devices, signs, public utilities (selling machines, &c.), ambulatory ("sandwiches," &c.), transportation (street-car signs, &c.), bill-posting, displays (window-trimming, &c.), samples, profession ("ad" agencies, &c.), statistics, and laws, regulations, &c.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

"Advertising's" Scheme.

SIR,—I would earnestly implore all chemists and drug-store proprietors to give serious consideration to this scheme. I have taken *Advertising* for some time, and have seen the efforts of the proprietors to get at the very kernel of this question. This scheme is the result of their labours. There is no more enthusiastic admirer of the P.A.T.A. than myself, but it is foolish to ignore the fact that many of the biggest advertisers will not fall into line with the Association; and if an alternative scheme will appeal to both manufacturer and retailer, let us by all means support it: there is room for both. "Xrayser's" remarks must not be taken too seriously. All these manufacturers want us to do is, for instance, if Beecham's pills are asked for, to supply them willingly without trying to thrust some other pill down the customer's throat. This is a perfectly legitimate attitude for a manufacturer to take up. If your advice or opinion is actually asked, that is another matter. I trust chemists will arise from the apathy that has fallen upon so many, and make a bid for better times.

Yours truly,

Northwood, May 12.

H. B. SHARMAN.

SIR,—Many chemists besides myself have doubtless received a circular letter from a paper called *Advertising*. It contains a reprint of an article on "Substitution." It says:

Substitution, in the natural acceptance of the word, means the practice of recommending in place of any advertised article some other product yielding a larger profit to the seller.

No chemist therefore can, if he stops substitution, keep on making any proprietary of his own if there is a similar article on the advertisement-market. A chemist's shop is, between the doctor's own dispensing and the anti-substitution movement, to be a strictly moral 15-per-cent. patent-medicine agency. There is something more about the manner in which the daily Press has "rightly devoted considerable space and time to educating the general public against the immorality of substitution." This may assist chemists to understand the origin of these evidently inspired articles. The whole thing seems to be a huge move on the part of the manufacturers.

Then we have the tit-bit:

... advertisers have warned them (with perfect truth) that substitutes are not "just as good" as the genuine article, and that substitution is, in general terms, a fraud.

The "them" in this case is the British public, of course. Then follows the scheme as reprinted by the *C. & D.* last week (page 755).

My answer (enclosed) was written to send to them, but I thought it might serve a wider purpose if the *C. & D.* could find room for it where every chemist could see it.

Faithfully yours,

Wood Green, May 11.

HOWARD A. C. SAMPSON.

Question set by "*Advertising*."—How do you regard this scheme from the standpoint of your own particular business?

Answer.—The proposal strikes me as being absolutely worthless. I refuse to recognise that, though a well-trained and qualified chemist, I am incapable of making a medicine as good as anything which is put upon the market. The larger number of patents are the products of the most unblushing quackery. They bear the names of manufacturers who have no earthly connection with drugs or their uses. Such patents you consider to be superior to the capacity of the ordinary chemist. I contest the point. When a customer comes to me for a cut patent medicine I hand it to him. At the same time I tell him that if it does not do him the good he has been led to expect, if he will come to me

later on, I will make him up something which will certainly prove useful to him, explaining that I can put into the bottle the value in drugs which, in patents, has to go in advertisements. In many cases I am asked to make up my own preparation at once, for there is not one person in ten who will confess to having any faith in a patent. In most other cases the customer returns for my mixture, after having given the other a trial. I usually recommend a fair trial, as I know perfectly well that I can then get fair play for my own preparation with invariably successful results. I shall always do this with cut remedies. I should not join such a scheme as yours because if I did no one would come to me and pay 1s. for an article which my unregistered opponent could sell for 11½d. I would follow the rule which has made cutting such a business success—sell at the cut rate, but advise as above. So far from destroying confidence, I can create it by making successful medicines myself.

But if manufacturers would all join such a Society as the P.A.T.A. I would not substitute. I would not even then do as so many manufacturers seem to expect—viz., suppress all my own proprietaries. If people ask for liver-pills I am under no obligation, legal or moral, to sell any particular kind that is advertised. I can sell my own. The drug-trade deadlock, to my mind, arises from two causes. The manufacturers imagine, on the one hand, that chemists are bound to sell their articles at whatever price they can get for them. The chemists, on the other hand, with that lack of combination which makes them the most backboneless set of men in England, have blindly assented to the manufacturers' idea and are daily complaining about the burden which they have offered their backs to—a burden which a month's organisation would remove, leaving the wholesale patent-manufacturers paralysed. I cannot therefore commend your scheme. I quite understand that hundreds of chemists will support it. They seem to be quite willing to run anywhere and hide in any hole to escape from a bogey which would melt into thin air if they stood still.

We have received other letters on this subject, and give one on each side for lack of space. We thank the other correspondents who have written.—EDITOR.

Is it Worth While?

SIR,—“Confidence and Conciliation” seems to have a very good opinion of the “company-druggist,” for he says, “though he keeps and displays substitutes, he does not push them to the extent we do,” and that advertisers of proprietaries are so grateful for this kindly action that presently they “will find it worth while to recommend their customers to obtain their supplies from the drug-store.” Apparently “C. and C.” is not aware that all the “company-druggists” give their assistants a commission for every sale they make of a substitute; that “company-druggists” were the first to commence substitution, and still continue to do so to a far greater extent than any individual trader. If the chemist is so foolish as to push his own specialities to such an extent that he offends his customers, he must be very wanting in tact; but if he neglected to put in a quiet word recommending any speciality he may have, instead of some of the cut proprietaries, he would not be businesslike. “C. and C.” thinks the time is ripe for some amicable settlement, and that this could be done on the basis of a 20-per cent. profit, and foregoing all substitution of such proprietaries guaranteeing such profit, but that the P.A.T.A. is not the organisation to effect this settlement. He is evidently prejudiced against the P.A.T.A. At the P.A.T.A. Convention it was agreed that the “profit should be such as the demand of the article warranted,” and, still more important, it was definitely agreed that “no attempt is made to discourage the sale of articles on the P.A.T.A. list when asked for.” If the proprietors who are calling out about substitution (to use their own misused word) are really sincere in wishing for an amicable settlement, these conditions of the P.A.T.A. must by their fairness and justness convince them that there is no obstacle to their joining this Association. What other method is there which is workable? All the private agreements made by individual manufacturers are not worth the paper they are printed on, for most of them are evaded every day. If complaint is made to the manufacturers that the agreed price is infringed, you are told it will be inquired into, but very seldom do you hear anything further of the matter from the manufacturers. The P.A.T.A. when first formed no doubt had its faults, but now with age and experience I maintain that it does its work well, and has been an immense boon to the whole of the retail trade. If proprietors wish to give their goods efficient protection, if

they wish to obtain the good will of the retailers, if they wish to benefit the retailers with a minimum of trouble and a maximum of benefit to both, then there is only one way, the path for those who can and wish to see clearly—that is, join the P.A.T.A. Yours faithfully,

MARANTA. (21/35.)

SIR,—The letter in your issue of April 18 seems to me to be so opposite to the real facts of the case that it hardly needs answering. Taking into consideration the publishing of the letters on substitution both here and in America, it appears to me that this points to a kind of American trust in the patent-medicine trade; and as trusts do not understand the meaning of conciliation, the only thing left is to fight. To me there is no doubt that the proprietors are finding the opposition of chemists to push the sales of profitless patents telling on their trade; the crusade against substitution seems a new way of advertising, and it only wants a continuation of steady opposition, when proprietors, in order to save their trade, will be forced to protect. Ask any patent-medicine representative, and he will tell you that he cannot go anywhere without being asked, "Is it protected? If not, you need leave no showcards, circulars, &c., here."

Yours respectfully,

Grimsby, April 28.

HERBERT W. COLLEY.

SIR,—Your "Non-Protecting-Advertiser" correspondent professes to be in need of some enlightenment. Possibly, as a retail chemist, I can help him to understand that which to him appears such a difficulty: "Why this outcry for protection of prices when substitution is so honourable and remunerative?" is the question. In the first place, I believe none of us prefer selling something other than is asked for and, all other things being equal, would not think of so doing. Further, to sell the article asked for is the most pleasant thing to do and the easiest. Unfortunately, with regard to these all other things are not equal—far from it, neither are any of us in business "for our health," as our American friends say; we have to make a living. That it is impossible to do so on the profits of non-protected articles is certain, so we are driven to the only alternative, although it means hard work and not the most pleasant. It becomes, therefore, not only worth while but a necessity, or there would be few shops left to which would-be purchasers of advertised proprietaries could go. Much as the P.A.T.A. has been decried, it has proved a good thing to both proprietors and distributors. Mr. Layman, of Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, called upon me this week, when I thanked him for the addition of Wright's coal-tar soap to the P.A.T.A. list. His expression of unconcealed mirth and satisfaction did one good as he said, "Never had such a sale. More than satisfied." For some years I have sold just as little as possible of this and all other proprietaries in a like profitless condition as this formerly was, keeping them well out of sight, and, on the other hand, have circulated handbills and shown proprietaries on the P.A.T.A., never once substituting anything in place of Scott's pills, C.B.'s chlorodyne, Powell's balsam, &c., nor, since their being listed, Wright's tar-soap and Keating's lozenges. Beyond all doubt there are some who make a practice of substituting whenever they can, irrespective of goods being protected or otherwise, but these are not the agitators for protection, nor do they anything like represent the majority of chemists and druggists. Advertisers of nostrums would do well not to lose sight of the fact that there is such a thing as the distributor's good will, and if that is procured at the small cost of placing their articles on the P.A.T.A. their policy surely should be to let go all prejudice that may hinder, bearing in mind that the longer their preparations are among the profitless, the less the likelihood of such good will ever being established.

Yours faithfully,

Reading, May 12.

H. L. HUNT.

Antecedents of Popular Remedies.

SIR,—Perhaps I have misunderstood the conditions of exemption from stamp-duty laid down in your leading article, but certainly it seems to me doubtful whether several of the preparations you name might not be held liable by a judge versed in antiquarian lore. Elixir of vitriol, for instance, might be considered a survival of Mynsicht's preparation; paregoric elixir first appeared, I

fancy, in English practice as a preparation of Bates (who copied it from Le Mort, whoever he may have been); and compound tincture of lavender once had a great vogue as "palsy-drops." All these and a great many more of our now official preparations have at one time or other been "recommended as beneficial for the prevention, &c., of ailments," if not exactly as nostrums or secret remedies. Their composition may have been somewhat changed, but are they, therefore, exempt if otherwise liable? And does the mere fact of their having been recommended render them liable?

Epworth, May 4.

Yours, &c.,

C. C. BELL.

[We are obliged to Mr. Bell. These facts were before us when the article was written. We may explain that the schedules to the 1785 and the four subsequent Acts are a fair criterion of non-liability of medicines existing at the time the Acts came into force. The official view is that all medicines then commonly sold and chargeable with duty were included in the schedules, and the inference is that palsy-drops (official in 1720) and elixir of vitriol (Bates, 1691) were excluded as being non-proprietary. The difficulty is chiefly in regard to medicines introduced since 1812.—EDITOR.]

Council Election.

SIR,—I see Mr. Claude Henry has by request come to the assistance of his *confrères* in the West. Perhaps, then, I may be permitted to trespass still further on your space with a reply. He quotes the following from a letter to me—viz., "You are neither in the retail or wholesale drug-trade, and this fact will tell against your election." Then adds this: "In reply to this Mr. Paterson said that there were others on the Council who were not connected with either the wholesale or retail, but this seems to answer itself." What I did reply to him was as follows:

Well, let us look at this matter in the light of past history and present-day fact. If you can carry your mind back to the election two years ago, did not you and your present associates strongly support a candidate who had no connection with the wholesale or retail drug-trade? Did not your then candidate and myself poll a very much larger number of votes than the other two Scotchmen who had a connection with the trade? I was a member of the North British Branch, having then no closer connection with the trade than I have now. So much for past history. What about present-day fact? Is it not the case that there are men presently on the Council who have no connection with the retail or wholesale drug-trade? This completely knocks the feet from your theory, and shows how utterly untenable it is.

When given in full my reply bears a somewhat different complexion from that which Mr. Henry's epitome of it would suggest, and I leave it to your readers to judge of the fairness of his way of putting it. Concerning the other question, as to whether his circular did or did not commit divisional secretaries to become electioneering-agents for a particular candidate, I stated quite frankly in my letter in your issue of April 25 that he disclaimed my view of the proceedings, but in my correspondence with him I told him I could not accept his disclaimer as to the practical effect of it. As to the two questions which he says were addressed to divisional secretaries, I could not find them in the circular even after being told what they were intended to be, viz.:

1. As to the desirableness of increasing the number of Scotch members of the Council to two.
2. The propriety of approaching Mr. —, with a view to his nomination.

Mr. Henry tells us in his letter that having given their opinion on these two points the matter ended, so far as they were concerned. Perhaps he will now explain why this most excellent plan, as he considers it, was not adopted again when a new candidate was chosen. Surely what was considered essential to be done for the first nominee cannot have become unnecessary in the case of the later selection of the caucus. His whole letter but further illustrates the sore straits they are in to give some semblance of speciousness to their proceedings.

JAMES PATERSON.

[As the Council election next week will naturally terminate this discussion, we may state now that, with the exception of Mr. Taylor (who is on the staff of Kodak, Limited), the whole of the present members of the Council are more or less actively engaged in retail pharmacy. The businesses of some of them are also manufacturing and wholesale.—EDITOR.]

The Pharmacy Bill.

SIR,—There appears to be a general opinion that the "director" clause will wreck the Bill, and some are in favour of allowing it to drop. Supposing this course is adopted the question arises, Is the Bill, minus this clause, worth fighting for? Registration of shops would be very good, and a knowledge of where qualified men are would be interesting, but I do not see how such knowledge would in any way reduce the great evils of company-pharmacy. Unqualified directors urge that we are qualified to attend to the scientific side of pharmacy, but not the trade side or the financial side. No argument could be more easy of refutation. Pharmacy ought not to have a trade or financial side. It is our mission to do what we can to alleviate real suffering where it exists, and for that mission we are qualified, but these tradesmen and financiers have made it a main part of their business to take advantage of the credulity of the people. They do everything they can to make people imagine they are ill, and cram all sorts of medicines on them which they would be better without. They have made pharmacy in this country a curse to the people in place of a blessing. To them it is business to get drugs out anyhow in large quantities, but it is in thousands of cases death to the people. The newspapers every now and then get up an agitation about over-drugging, and in a vague way blame chemists. There is over-drugging in this country, but it is the direct result of the business methods of unqualified directors in drug-companies, who have the impudence to say we are not qualified to attend to the business side of pharmacy. It is in the highest interest of the people that these men be expelled from pharmacy, and although the day may be far off, it will come when the people begin to see that they have by their so-called business methods become a very real evil in the community. I believe we will in time have drastic legislation dealing with this very point, and it is much needed. Meanwhile, rather than drop the "director" clause altogether, it will be better to drop the Bill.

Mr. Boot's letter will do no harm—it may even do good. The House of Commons knows him by this time. The letter is wonderfully modest. I think it must have been written all in one colour of ink, and it does not mention the millions of customers once. Its keynote appears to be "widows." It is an interesting sight to see a full-grown man sheltering himself behind the skirts of the widows, but we have seen it before in pharmacy. Mr. Boot forgets, however, to inform the House of Commons, as you have pointed out, that in a widow's business the qualified man is the sole director. He further adds that nobody has suggested placing the wholesale under the Pharmacy Acts. Perhaps nobody has suggested this to him, but he is far from being everybody. If it is considered necessary to bring the wholesale under the Pharmacy Acts, I believe the Pharmaceutical Society will shirk no duty which is necessary in the interests of the people.

Many men urge that they cannot now qualify as chemists. This is quite true, but they can clear out from a position they ought never to have been in. From a moral point of view the man who stands the examinations is entitled to the remuneration which comes as a result of his study. If, however, this logic is too strong for the digestive organs of these men, they cannot close their eyes to the fact that what they are pleased to call their business methods are ruinous to the health of the people. They may urge that chemists adopt the same methods, but chemists have been forced into this by unfair competition.

The leaders in other professions will do well to back us up with all their influence. What has been done in pharmacy will soon be done in all the professions by dividend-hunters, and under their control no profession can retain its purity and usefulness amongst the people. It is a sordid, contemptible, mean story throughout. Not a single man has raised his voice against the Pharmaceutical Society, so far as I know, who has not been found to be personally interested, unless we fall back on the great unthinking entity we are in the habit of calling "the people."

In the House of Commons, however, we have always met with much sympathy, and although "directors" are quite sure the Bill cannot pass with the "director" clause, I am not so sure. There are many men in the House of Commons who are not drug-company directors. In any

case, the Bill is not worth having without the "director" clause.

Dumfries, May 11.

JAMES REID.

SIR,—It seems to me a very peculiar thing, after reading a draft copy of the Pharmacy Bill, that no one has ever to my knowledge challenged at least one point in it. I hold, Sir, that No. 7 Clause is most indefinite to all readers. I have spoken to at least twenty chemists, and none of them can tell me what it means; they say it can be read in three different ways:—

No. 1.—That there shall be a body of directors—say, of four—one amongst them shall be qualified, the other three qualified or not, but this board must have a qualified man who does not sit on another board. The qualified man does not necessarily need to be the managing director.

No. 2.—It can be read that all the directors, including the managing director, must be qualified, and none of them sit on another board.

No. 3.—It may mean that the managing director shall be qualified, and shall not sit on another board, and it does not matter whether the rest are qualified or not.

It seems altogether unexplainable that a clause in the Bill before Parliament can be read in three different intelligent ways, and yet the chemists never say anything about it. As I have said before, I have talked with at least twenty on this matter, and none of them knows absolutely what the real purport of the clause means. Can you enlighten me on the matter?

Yours faithfully,

MEMO. (22/34.)

[We say that the clause requires that *all* directors of a joint-stock company keeping open shop for retailing, dispensing, and compounding poisons and medical prescriptions are to be registered persons, and must not act as directors to more than one such company. That is what the draughtsmen (viz., the Pharmaceutical Council) intend.—EDITOR.]

South Kensington Pharmacy Company (Limited).

SIR,—In reference to your report on the action of the Inland Revenue against this firm, in your issue of May 9, I beg to call your attention to one of the inaccuracies—namely, the paragraph about the managing director. This gentleman is Mr. E. Grossmann, chemist, Fellow of the Chemical Society, A.R.C.S., &c.—a correction that I have no doubt you will make in your next issue. As regards the case itself, it is not an uncommon occurrence for chemists to sell unstamped preparations occasionally, as I have noticed in my long and varied experience. We were only ill-advised in allowing the case to go to court instead of accepting the compromise offered by the Revenue authorities.

Yours faithfully,

E. LONGSTAFF, Manager.

South Kensington Station, May 12.

A Title Question.

Dispensing Chemists.—Writing in reference to the Public Dispensers' Association's discussion on titles for the members, *E. V. Z.* (37/70) says: Does it not seem anomalous that men who are legally qualified by examination to perform this special work are not privileged to use the very word as a title that most correctly describes them—I mean the word "pharmacist"? By the use of such a title they would then be distinguished at once from all the many traders and stores who now dub themselves "chemists."

An Appeal.

SIR,—Your readers have doubtless noticed the report of the Benevolent Fund Committee, and the reference there made to the sad case of Mr. Hugh Pugh, chemist, Llanegryn, Merionethshire, whose premises were totally destroyed by fire last March, he himself barely escaping with his life. As the fire occurred at night, nothing, not even his wearing-apparel, was saved, and, having no relatives to help him, he has been totally dependent on the kindness of his neighbours. The esteem and respect in which he was held are shown by the practical sympathy of the neighbourhood, which has taken the shape of a subscription of 140*l.* The Committee of the Benevolent Fund have made a thorough investigation, and the kindly and sympathetic remarks of the Vice-

President and the Treasurer show the necessity and merit of the case. As Mr. Pugh is 80 years old, it is out of the question to start him in business again, and the intention of the local committee is to raise a fund to purchase an annuity of 40%, and the Committee of the Benevolent Fund have made a grant of 25% towards this object. The amount required is 214%, and not 200%, as thought at first. We therefore require another 50% to complete the fund. We, the undersigned, are thoroughly conversant with the facts, and can recommend this "forlorn and shipwrecked brother" to the kindly charity of your readers, to insure him a sufficient provision for the evening of his days. Any subscription, however small, will be gratefully received by the local Treasurer, the Rev. W. Davies, Llanegryn; Mr. R. Bremridge; or by the undersigned.

ISAAC T. LLOYD, 267 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.
RICHARD THOMAS, 13 Upper Baker Street, N.W.

Questions for Mr. Dobbs.

SIR,—An experience of forty-four years in the drug-trade has never given me the necessity to think chemists were not able to cope with the poisonous compounds used in horticulture, wheat-dressing, &c. Neither have I ever known a town or village in which, as a rule, there are not four chemists to one seedsman. I therefore wonder on what point Mr. Dobbs bases his plea to be allowed with others outside the drug-trade to get the sale of poisons placed in other traders' hands. Farmers go to the chemist for horse-physics, rubbing-oils, and medicines for domestic use, and naturally order their wheat-dressing or sheep-dip. Why, then, all the fuss? Surely our legislators cannot have been properly informed upon the subject, otherwise I am sure no one sitting on the Commission would have entertained a desire to alter the Pharmacy Acts.

Faithfully yours,

Plumstead, S.E., May 7.

JOHN S. SYKES.

Imported Spirit.

SIR,—As some misapprehension seems to exist about German spirit being favoured by a drawback by the German Government, I should like to point out that, whatever drawback the German Customs pay to the exporter of spirit, the German Treasury does not lose a penny thereby. The drawback is made up of two different taxes, levied on the distiller: Firstly, the "mash-tub tax," which is practically charged on the quantity of material used in distillation; secondly, the "distilling-tax," which is charged on the distilled quantity, as against the mash-tub tax, which is charged on material used. The distilling-tax is rising with the quantity distilled, somewhat similarly to the income-tax here, so that the larger distillers bear a heavier burden than the smaller ones. In any case, let us bear in mind that the mash-tub tax, as well as the distilling-tax, is paid by the distillers. The State keeps the greater part of the mash-tub tax, whilst as regards the distilling-tax the German Treasury keeps receipts and expenses fairly even, because that tax is only levied on the distiller to foster indirectly the consumption of spirit for technical purposes and export, and for these two purposes only a drawback is allowed out of that distilling tax. There is thus no question of an export premium from the State, as the State does not give a penny-piece towards it, but it simply pays back the amount of the distilling-tax without interest, and on the mash-tub tax, of course, the State pockets the greater part. It is quite a different thing if you export whisky from this country; here the exporter gets a clear 3*d.* per proof gal. as "drawback."

Yours truly,

IMPORTER. (33,98.)

Legal Queries.

Consult "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1903, before formulating Queries.

23/72. *Medicall*.—"Medical prescription" according to the Pharmacy Act (Ireland) has not been defined. We should say it means a prescription for medicines by whomsoever written. Registered druggists are permitted by the 1890 Act to mix poisons.

23/14. *Liber*.—(1) Tenants are generally responsible for plate-glass insurance, and this custom would apply in your case. (2) Six months' notice to determine the tenancy is required.

22/35. *Liniment*.—An unqualified person who buys poison from a registered chemist and afterwards retails it, even with the original label upon it, breaks the law.

31/53. *Subscriber*.—Searches in regard to estates in Chancery are outside our range. Your best course is to instruct a solicitor.

36/31. *Pioneer*.—The envelope for the foot-balm makes the preparation liable to stamp-duty; it states that the balm "will immediately remove . . . all unhealthy conditions" of the feet.

26/26. *Cepia*.—(1) A poor but qualified chemist and druggist has arranged with a friend to purchase a business. Can the title of "& Co." be added to the chemist's name as "dispensing chemists"? The qualified man is to have sole control, to personally conduct and be responsible for the business, and the friend, not being a chemist, of course does not appear in the business at all. He only finances the chemist on a certain percentage. [There is nothing in the Pharmacy Act, 1868, to prevent the qualified man doing as suggested, nor to prevent the unqualified man financing him.] (2) On a certain date terms are signed and accepted as the basis of payment between two parties by which one of them is to receive a definite salary. The business he is to conduct may not be finally purchased until a month after date, but entails attention on his part during transfer. Is he legally entitled to commence drawing his salary from the day on which the terms were signed and accepted? [Yes, if the performance of what he has in the contract promised to do commences on that date.]

Coming Events.

Monday, May 18.

Optical Society, 20 Hanover Square, W., at 8 P.M. Extraordinary meeting followed by ordinary meeting, when a paper will be read by Mr. A. J. Bull on "Modern Developments in Colour-photography."

Tuesday, May 19.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Annual dinner at the Hotel Métropole at 7 P.M.

Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain. Congress commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of the Society's foundation. Reception and address by the President, Sir W. De W. Abney, at 8.30 P.M., at the New Gallery, 121 Regent Street, W.

Wednesday, May 20.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 12 o'clock. Annual general meeting.

Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, 66 Russell Square, at 3 P.M. Meeting and historical exhibition.

Royal Microscopical Society, 20 Hanover Square, W., at 8 P.M. Exhibition of pond life.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 5.30 P.M. Papers to be communicated. "Isomeric partially racemic salts containing quinquivalent nitrogen, Part XI; derivatives of di-methylhydridamine and di-neomethylhydridamine; isomeric salts of the type $\text{NR}_2\text{R}_2\text{H}_2$," by Mr. G. Tattersall and Dr. F. S. Kipping. "The conditions of decomposition of ammonium nitrite," by Mr. V. H. Veley. "Note on the action of methylamine on chromic chloride," by Dr. W. R. Lang and Mr. E. H. Jolliffe. "The action of liquefied ammonia on chromium chloride," by Dr. W. R. Lang and Mr. C. M. Carson.

NORTH KENT CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—A general meeting will be held at the Clarendon Hotel, Gravesend, on May 27, when Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones will speak.

THE annual meeting of the East Sussex Pharmaceutical Association is to be held at the Edinburgh Hotel, Warrior Square, St. Leonards-on-Sea, on May 26; the annual dinner on May 28.

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